FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT REPORTEDLY PLEDGES NO 'ARMED OPERATIONS' OUTSIDE ISRAEL

NC212015 Paris AFP in English 1913 GMT 21 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, July 21, (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat has guaranteed in writing not to stage any armed operation outside occupied territories, the weekly OCTOBER reported today. Mr. 'Arafat made the pledge before his recent meeting with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and Socialist International leader Willy Brandt, OCTOBER said.

It was only on this condition that the meeting took place and that the PLO was able to attend as observer a Socialist International conference, the report affirmed.

PALESTINIAN SOURCES DENY IMPENDING HORMUZ ATTACK

LD222150 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, July 22, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Arab and foreign diplomatic circles expressed resentment at recent American warnings pointing to possible explosions which might occur aboard oil tankers passing through the Strait of Hormuz tomorrow. The circles said there were no concrete indicators pointing to the possibility of a such incidents except only if the Central Intelligence Agency fabricated them as a means of justifying the United States' continued naval presence on the shores of the Arabian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean, in the form of units of the U.S. 6th and 7th Fleets.

It is worth noting that American warnings were issued to the effect that the Strait of Hormuz might witness sabotage operations against oil tankers tomorrow, Monday. On the other hand, responsible Palestinian sources said the recent American warnings on the possibility of explosions on oil tankers while passing through the Strait of Hormuz have by now been exposed to the world as an attempt to create a split between gulf countries on the one hand and the Iranian revolution and Palestinians working in the Arabian Gulf on the other.

The Palestinian sources told the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH in its issue published today that the United States is well aware that the sinking or sabotage of any oil tanker sailing through the Strait of Hormuz will not hinder navigation. Therefore, it is unlikely that such operations will be undertaken.

The sources strongly denied rumours that the Palestine Liberation Organisation will carry out sabotage operations against oil tankers. They said none of the Palestinian fedayeen organisations will either now or in the future carry out any sabotage operation in this important sea lane, because Arab oil is the true ally of the Palestinian revolution and a means of pressuring the United States and Israel.

PALESTINIAN CONFERENCE AFFIRMS REJECTION OF AUTONOMY

JN211324 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Text] The meetings of the Palestinian Popular Conference began yesterday in Arab Jerusalem. This 3-day conference is being attended by more than 1,000 West Bank and Gaza Strip personalities--mayors; politicians, intellectuals, men of culture and heads of professional organizations will all participate. It will also be attended by all the consuls and heads of welfare and religious societies in Jerusalem.

The conference was orginally intended to discuss social and educational problems in the occupied Arab territories. However, during their discussion the conferees affirmed their determination to continue their steadfastness and total rejection of the autonomy project in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They also discussed ways of confronting and aborting this project.

News agencies say that this conference is considered the first of its kind since the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, noting that observers were astonished at the number of personalities participating from the outset.

'ARAFAT PRESIDES OVER PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING

JN221823 Clandestine, Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arat World 1735 GMT 22 Jul 29 JN

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting in Beirut today under brother leader Abu 'Ammar. The committee discussed a number of local, Arab and international issues, including the Zionist enemy's continuous air, land and sea aggressions against the Palestinian and Lebanese residential areas. The committee also discussed a number of (?administrative), organizational and financial matters.

'ARAFAT MEETING WITH BRITISH AMBASSADOR IN BEIRUT REPORTED

JN230808 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 21 Jul 79 p 15 JN

[Text] Last Friday the British ambassador in Beirut and his wife were guests at a dinner party hosted by a Lebanese personality in Beirut.

Discussion after the dinner dealt with the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian cause. The ambassador said: For 9 years, I have looked forward to meeting with PLO Chairman 'Arafat, in order to thank him for the protection given our embassy and British community during the Amman events in 1970. The host interrupted the ambassador and said: Would you like to thank Abu 'Ammar personally?

The ambassador said: I wholeheartedly wish to do so.

The host then contacted Abu 'Ammar and conveyed the British ambassador's wish to him.

The surprise came when Abu 'Ammar said: I will be with you in half and hour. The British ambassador was actually conveying his thanks to Abu 'Ammar within that period of time.

The ambassador then asked: Would you like me to convey a message to my government?

After explaining the dimensions of the Palestinian cause to the ambassador, Abu 'Ammar said: Events (and history) confirm that the United States is still depending primarily on Britain's advice concerning the Middle East. Why don't you ask your government to advise the United States to recognize the PLO, in preparation for a U.S.-PLO dialog? He added: This dialog must be overt, as was the case in Austria. The ambassador was about to reply when Abu "Ammar interrupted him, saying: I insist on an overt dialog because, frankly, I trust neither the United States nor its promises; the justification for this is that the United States has lied to us several times.

Abu 'Ammar continued: When Henry Kissinger was the secretary of state, he sent me a letter addressing me "Chairman of the PLO." This in itself represents recognition of the PLO. Kissinger, however, denied this later. Abu 'Ammar added: I still have the letter. This is why I insist on an overt dialog. As far as Britain is concerned, we do not ask it to follow Austria's example, but it should at least follow Belgium's example.

The ambassador said:

1. I am confident that the Palestinian state will become a fact.
2. This state will not become a fact before the U.S. presidential elections.
3. Personally, I appreciate Kreisky's initiative and I consider it extremely courageous.
4. We fully denounce the Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon.

Abu 'Ammar spoke about the Palestinian people's tragedy. He said these people cannot even find a place to bury their dead. The ambassador was deeply impressed. He then addressed Abu 'Ammar: Mr Chairman, I would like you to make me a promise. Abu 'Ammar was astonished. The ambassador continued: I want you to accept me as the first British ambassador to the independent Palestinian state.

Abu 'Ammar asked: In Jerusalem, of course?

The ambassador replied: In Jerusalem.

Abu 'Ammar then made the promise.

'ARAFAT RECEIVES 'OFFICIAL INVITATION' TO VISIT FRANCE

JN221002 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0922 GMT 22 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 22 July--Official Palestinian sources here today stated that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has received an official invitation to visit France and that it is likely that 'Arafat will receive similar invitations from other West European countries. These sources said that the French invitation, which was issued by the office of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, was contained in a written message 'Arafat received recently. The sources said that the date of the visit will depend on certain security and political circumstances and the situation in southern Lebanon. These sources told the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY that 'Arafat has received a verbal invitation to visit Italy and that it is likely that he will also receive an invitation to visit West Germany.

PLO DELEGATION TO LEAVE FOR TURKEY TO OPEN OFFICE

JN201205 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1118 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 20 July--A PLO delegation will leave for Ankara shortly to open an office in the Turkish capital. PLO sources told an INA correspondent here that the delegation, which will be comprised of high-ranking officials, will discuss with Turkish officials the possibility of opening branches for the PLO office in Turkish cities. These sources praised the friendly Palestinian-Turkish relations and pointed out that the Turkish Government had earlier announced its agreement to open a PLO office in Ankara.

PAPER REPORTS ON PALESTINIAN-NICARAGUAN COOPERATION

JN201235 Doha QNA in Arabic 1224 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 20 July--Quoting Palestinian sources in Beirut, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN reports that Nicaraguan envoys are residing permanently with the Palestinian revolution and are supervising the organization of relations between the Palestinian and Sandinist revolutions. These sources stressed that a Palestinian official has left for Nicaragua to meet with the Sandinist Front Command.

The paper says that the Palestinian sources refused to comment on recent reports that the Palestinian revolution chartered planes through a private agency to supply the revolution with arms. These sources, however, stressed that Palestinian quarters gave various aid to the revolutionaries in Nicaragua. The Palestinian quarters also trained Nicaraguan elements with certain Palestinians outside Lebanon. These sources said that Cuba played a role in strengthening relations between the two sides' cadres.

ARAB LABOR ORGANIZATION BEGINS MEETINGS IN BAGHDAD

JN201844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 July--The meetings of the first extraordinary session of the Arab Labor Organization's [ALO] board of directors began here today to discuss the necessary requisities to implement the decision to transfer ALO headquarters from Cairo to Baghdad. The conferees discussed steps that have been taken to implement the decision to transfer ALO headquarters from Cairo to Baghdad. They also discussed the legal steps that have been taken by the ALO to regain funds confiscated by traitor As-Sadat.

The board of directors will resume its meetings tomorrow morning to discuss financial and administrative matters as well as to review its achievements during the two previous sessions. It will also discuss latest developments in the Arab homeland and the ALO's role in confronting the vicious imperialist-Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation.

The board of directors is made up of 82 elected members representing Iraq, Syria, Kuwait, Jordan, Lebanon, the YAR, Morocco and Tunisia.

U.S., USSR TO TERMINATE UNEF TASK IN SINAI 24 Jul

JN211850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Text] United Nations, 21 July--The INA correspondent here reported tonight that the United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to terminate the task of the United Nations Emergency Force [UNEF] is occupied Sinai on 24 July. He added that this task will be commissioned to UN observers. The correspondent said that this secret agreement was reached at the Vienna meeting between Presidents Jimmy Carter and Leonid Brezhnev. He said that the UN Security Council will hold a closed session next Monday to discuss this issue behind closed doors. Consequently, there will be no need for the Security Council to hold a public session on 24 July.

BAHRAIN

MINISTER ON U.S. OIL VIEWS, RELATIONS WITH IRAN

JN200938 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0845 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] Manama, 20 July--Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyad has announced that he will make a tour of the gulf states and the Arabian Peninsula in a few days to discuss matters raised among officials of the area's states.

In a statement published today in the Kuwaiti newspaper AS-SIYASAH and the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, the Bahraini information minister explained that the tour's purpose will be to coordinate the formulation of a clear working paper that will be submitted to the forthcoming meeting of the gulf states information ministers, to be held in Qatar in February 1980.

Mr al-Mu'ayyad expressed his belief that U.S. threats against the gulf states were timed by the information media with the probable aim of provoking extremist views. However, he added, the prevalent belief is that these threats do not represent the U.S. administration's viewpoint.

The Bahraini information minister expressed his conviction that U.S. President Jimmy Carter's statements on energy clearly indicate that there is an interaction with the desire of the area's countries to put an end to oil squandering. This is a tacit recognition of the area's right to its natural resources, he added.

On relations between Iran and the gulf states, the Bahraini information minister said: The exchange of ambassadors between Iran and the gulf states will have a great effect on establishment of further coordination and cooperation and will counteract suspicions and the rumors being circulated by foreign information media, allowing us to enter a new phase of constructive cooperation in the service of the area with the framework of tolerant Islam.

PAPER CRITICIZES CARTER'S ENERGY, MIDEAST POLICIES

JN201027 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1955 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 20 July--Today the Bahraini newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ criticizes the U.S. administration's policy, holding it responsible for the current situation in the Middle East and for the energy crisis.

Commenting on President Carter's criticism of the Israeli settlement policy and on statements made by him at the beginning of his presidency--in which he affirmed that his aim is to bring about a comprehensive settlement, establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and stress the need for a Palestinian homeland--the paper says: Instead of the comprehensive settlement promised by Carter, a separate peace treaty was signed between Egypt and Israel under U.S. auspices. This settlement process provided Israel with a wide-open door to practice its bullying in an unprecedented manner, as we see in Lebanon.

The paper explains: The resignation of William Quandt, official in charge of Middle East affairs in the U.S. National Security Council, shows the U.S. President's failure in his policy to find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem.

Quandt stated that he was resigning because he wanted to save his reputation, after Carter's administration went back on its promise to bring about a just and comprehensive settlement.

The paper adds: The Carter administration's energy policy was not better. Officials in Carter's administration began to threaten military intervention in the oilfields in order to intimidate OPEC. Furthermore, the U.S. administration neglected to tackle the energy crisis on the domestic level before it got out of control.

KUWAIT

FOREIGN MINISTER AS-SABAH LEAVES FOR TEHRAN

LD210734 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0710 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah left here for Tehran today on the first visit by a senior Kuwait official to Iran since the victory of the Islamic revolution last February.

Shaykh as-Sabah will hold talks with senior Iranian officials about relations between the two Muslim oil-producing gulf states and the state of affairs in the gulf and the Middle East.

The minister of state for affairs of the Council of Ministers, 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, has stated that there are many points of agreement between Kuwait and Iran. These include rejection of foreign intervention in the affairs of the gulf region and the need for coordination and joint action among the countries of the region.

Husayn, in a statement published today by the Kuwaiti AS-SIYASAH says that Shaykh as-Sabah will discuss the strengthening of Kuwaiti-Iranian relations at present and in the future, and discovering the best means of joint cooperation in all spheres. He has mentioned that the deputy prime minister and foreign minister is to have a meeting tomorrow with Iranian religious leader Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni to hand to him a message from Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait.

Shaykh as-Sabah is accompanied by a delegation that includes a number of senior political, petroleum and economic officials.

The Iranian ambassador to Kuwait, Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani, has stated that this visit "will open a new page in the good relations between the two countries in particular and in the relations of the gulf states in general." He has stated that the visit "will be a good start for more cordial relations" and is based on the friendship and affection between the two peoples and the two countries."

KUNA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF ANTI-TARAKI AFGHAN DELEGATION

LD211410 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1235 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--A delegation representing the Muslim revolutionaries of Afghanistan today arrived here at the start of a tour of the gulf which seeks to obtain support for the revolutionaires fighting against the leftwing government in Kabul.

This is the second delegation from the Islamic forces waging war against the Soviet-backed regime of President Nur Mohammad Taraki to visit the gulf in less than a month.

A spokesman for the Afghan Islamic Party delegation has stated that the delegation's visit to Kuwait and other gulf countries seeks to explain the party's viewpoint to obtain material, moral and political support.

The spokesman has accused President Taraki's government of abandoning the teaching of Islam, adopting heretical thoughts, and waging war on Muslims in Afghanistan. He stated: "We, in the light of present circumstances, are in dire need of full support from our brethren in the Islamic countries."

UAE

PAPER ADVOCATES DIALOG BETWEEN OIL PRODUCERS, CONSUMERS

JN211522 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 July--In today's issue, the newspaper AL-FAJR affirms the importance of conducting an urgent and candid dialog between the oil-consuming and producing countries.

The paper says that such a dialog will be useless unless a solution is found to the international economic and political problems between the big industrial states on one side and the oil-producing states and Third World countries on the other.

In its comment on this subject, the paper calls for a candid dialog aimed at formulating a new international system and finding the right solutions to the issues of the developing peoples, and not just finding a solution to oil prices and reducing energy consumption.

The paper expresses the hope that if this dialog should be concluded, it will be between the countries that have influence on world politics and the member countries of the OPEC organization, headed by the Arab group.

The paper says that if the industrial and Western countries have an issue, then the Arab states have more than one issue, the most pressing being the Middle East issue, which has to be solved on the bases of recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people.

The paper concludes that the Arab states also have such problems as the transfer of technology and industrial and social development issues which are all related to the pan-Arab importance of oil.

PRIME MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON SELF-RULE TALKS, U.S. ROLE

LD230835 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Interview granted by Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent Sana' as-Sa'id in Cairo--date not given]

[Text] Egyptian Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has made a statement to the ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT correspondent in Cairo, Sana' as-Sa'id, in which he welcomed any step that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom might take in order to solve the Palestinian problem. He said: Saudi Arabia is not averse to solving the Palestinian problem, and if it can convince the United States on the establishment of a Palestinian state, we would welcome this. There is no difference over the objective, but there is a difference over method. Our method is to reach a solution gradually, while in Saudi Arabia they want to find a short cut.

Speaking about the complex situation in southern Lebanon, Dr Khalil said that Egypt has condemned Israeli aggression against southern Lebanon and that President as-Sadat has contacted President Carter and asked him for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

During the recent talks between President as-Sadat and Menahem Begin, the question of southern Lebanon was one of the most important topics discussed. President as-Sadat asked Begin not to interfere in Lebanon.

Replying to a question about Egyptian-Saudi relations and whether there is any development in these relations, Dr Khalil said:

From my viewpoint inter-Arab differences cannot be deep-rooted. Egypt and Saudi Arabia have been and, God willing, will remain two brotherly peoples. All Egyptians are proud of the fact that their forefathers came from Saudi Arabia and that Saudi blood is mixed with our blood. Political differences such as those occurring at present can arise between all countries. They are not differences over the objective, but over the method of solution.

Therefore, we believe that the method that Egypt has adopted is a practical one. If Saudi Arabia disagrees with us over this method, we have not so far heard from it about a different practical method for solving the problem. We always wish them success if they have a method for solving the Palestinian problem that may be quicker or better than the Egyptian one.

Replying to a question regarding the expansion of the boycott and the possibility of new Arab measures against Egypt at the nonalined conference scheduled to be held in September in Havana, Dr Khalil expressed regret at such attempts and said: Egypt has not and will not turn its back on its brothers and will continue to pursue its stand whether the countries advocating the isolation of Egypt like it or not.

Asked about the implementation of self-rule for the Palestinians and the ambiguous U.S. attitude toward it, Dr Khalil said: Egypt is now endeavoring to find ways to hold negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza with the participation of the Palestinians and then to establish self-rule through which the Palestinians will express their views on the future of the Palestinian problem, as well as of the West Bank and Gaza.

He added: This is a logical sequence. But jumping to conclusions and saying that the United States will reject the establishment of a Palestinian state is premature. Also, who can say that the United States would stand against the unanimity of the Palestinian people when the determination of their future is put to a referendum. No foreign country has ever objected to the right of any people to determine its future in the manner the people want. In any case this question relates to a situation we are not facing at present.

Replying to a question as to how peace and security in which the Palestinians would participate can be reached in the Middle East, Dr Khalil said: Peace and security in the area basically depend on the participation of the Palestinians. I believe that the recent step taken by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat through his meeting with Austrian Chancellor Kreisky was a constructive step. For our part we issued a statement supporting such moves. What we blame the Palestinians for is lack of clarity in their vision and failure to come forward with a practical solution that could lead to results.

The Palestinians have refused to set up a government in exile such as the one set up in Nicaragua. Regardless of the great difference between the two situations and the fact that the Nicaraguan movement did not involve a conflict over land, the Nicaraguans have set up a government in exile so that governments and organizations will recognize it and give it aid.

Dr Khalil rejected the claims made by some people that Egypt no longer holds sufficient cards to bargain with Israel. He said: In fact Egypt is not engaged with Israel in matters of exerting pressure, as some would imagine; that is, in the sense that each party must have pressure to apply. The situation under which we negotiated previously was more difficult than the new situation. The difference here is basic. Some people imagine that, following the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel, Israel will make no further concessions. This is not true. The normalization of relations does not mean the end. There are still the instruments of ratification of the agreement to be exchanged. Negotiations will begin within 6 months after October. [as published] A number of agreements in various fields will have to be negotiated before they are concluded. This is quite a different thing from the establishment of peace.

Dr Khalil said that self-rule for the Palestinians has become obligatory. It is an obligation upon Israel, Egypt, the United States and the entire world in accordance with the UN resolutions on which the framework for peace is based.

Speaking about the U.S. role in the coming negotiations, Dr Khalil said that Egypt believes that the United States is the only country that can convince Israel, because it provides it with arms, aid and everything. This was proved in practice by the Camp David agreement, the Egyptian-Israeli agreement and the current negotiations. This does not mean that we depend entirely on the United States; rather the United States is a basic element in the negotiations exactly like a catalyst in a chemical reaction. This is the role the United States is playing as a full partner in the negotiations.

With regard to the question of Egypt's fear of the U.S. presidential election and the possibility of a president other than Carter coming to power, I have already pointed out that U.S. foreign policy is jointly shaped by the two parties; it is not the policy of a single party. We must realize the fact that foreign policy is not President Carter's personal policy. It is the policy of the United States, its position and its interests in the Middle East. It is a state's policy relating to the world strategic situation and the situation in the Middle East and the Arab countries.

MUBARAK DELIVERS SPEECH ON 23 JULY REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

NC221910 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1711 GMT 22 Jul 79 NC

[Speech by Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak at a rally in the Central Committee hall in Cairo on the 27th anniversary of the 23 July 1952 revolution--live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate and the merciful. Fellow citizens, it pleases me to convey to all of you greetings from President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat on this glorious day on which we celebrate a dear anniversary for all of us, because it represents an immortal and unforgettable day in the history of our dear Egypt: The day when the Egyptian people and their armed forces carried out a vanguard and white revolution, which stemmed from the conscience of this noble people and their great civilization.

This revolution eradicated the roots of oppression, exploitation and imperialism and purged the social and political life of the evils and misdeeds that had piled up because of foreign imperialism and its allied groups, which were falsely considered to be a part of Egypt and its people, when in fact they were not attached to Egypt by an ideological affiliation, national creed or feeling for the common good.

The 23 July revolution released the gigantic potential inherent in the conscience of this people and created a new situation not only in the Middle East, but throughout the world. Our celebration of the 27th anniversary of the immortal Egyptian revolution has a special significance and unique dimension, because this revolution basically aimed at achieving two things expressed by its six principles, which were declared by a faithful group of the sons of the armed forces, a group that shouldered its responsibility and in a unique, exemplary way, sacrificed everything for the sake of Egypt, its people's dignity; its values and sacred principles; the Egyptian peasant, the maker of the greatest civilization in the history of mankind; and of the toiling worker, who made unique achievements on the banks of the great valley of the Nile and took mankind in great strides toward civilization and progress.

These two main aims were the liberation of Egypt from all forms of imperialism and foreign domination, and the liberation of its people from oppression, tyranny and corrupt practices, which were about to blow away or deeply shake their existence.

Fate decreed that 1979 should see the greatest achievement realized in these two fields, and with the same intensity as before with the signing of the peace treaty on 26 March, Egypt made a great step on the road to liberation: It restored a dear part of its national soil, which is one of the prerequisites of the Egyptian character and is a lively embodiment of the civilization we inherited and toward which we have contributed generation after generation.

When Egypt recovered Al-'Arish following the complete Israeli withdrawal, it recovered a part of itself and its conscience. Perhaps there are those who cannot comprehend the sacredness of the national soil for the noble people like the Egyptians. Perhaps they say that they do not care about the occupation of part of their country, or that they can keep quiet about this bitter situation and live with it until after the 20th century. If their country's land has become of little importance after their people's dignity has been squandered, this is far from the mind of the Egyptian people and their mass conscience.

For every Egyptian, the national soil is the holy valley of Tuwa. There is no life without it, no dignity while it is desecrated, and no pride while it is occupied.

Therefore, the Egyptian is the last person to acquiesce to the occupation of his land and the first to make sacrifices for its liberation, even if it means offering his dearest sons as martyrs as a price for its redemption. Perhaps this is due to Egypt's unique history and the special relationship that binds the Egyptian to his land. Among all political societies, Egypt is unique in that it has remained within its geographical and historical boundaries without any change or jeopardy throughout over 7,000 years of recorded history. Egypt was never an aggressive state that sought expansion at the expense of others, nor was it a submissive state that acquiesced to the loss of even an inch of its territory. It is not an emaciated, fragile entity that is eroding from within and causing the state to disintegrate into small states to be governed by a succession of emirs and rulers. Egypt has remained one internally cohesive entity, impregnable to outsiders and confronting the invaders, the aggressors and the ambitious.

As far as we are concerned, liberation of the land means liberation of the will. This is a question that concerns the dignity of the citizens, individually and collectively.

One cannot feel free if a usurping foreign occupier is forcibly imposing his domination on part of the country, dictating his will and imposing whatever rules and restrictions he likes. Therefore, everyone who reveres freedom is prompted by his dignity to rebel against the occupation of even 1 inch of his national soil, because the occupation of even a small part of the homeland has the same effect as the occupation of all of it: It cancels the national will, tramples on the dignity of the owners of the land and humiliates them.

Therefore, whoever knows the Egyptian people can realize the extent of the sorrow every Egyptian felt as a result of the occupation of Sinai during the sad days of June 1967, and the depth of the wound this occupation has left in all of our hearts. We would not be exaggerating when we say that the leader of the 23 July revolution, the late President Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, suffered from this bitter fact more than he suffered from anything else throughout his life. On 23 July 1952, he led a handful of faithful sons of this honest country to save his redeemed homeland the British occupation and from feudal and exploitative domination.

A revolutionary like him could not possibly imagine his country suffering from another occupation 15 years after the revolution erupted in the valley.

Hence, his tiresome struggle to rid Egypt of this occupation, whether through the war of attrition--the aim of which was to make occupation extravagantly expensive to Israel in terms of lives and equipment--or through acceptance of the political initiatives and international resolutions that could result in ending the occupation, the most explicit being Resolution 242, issued by the Security Council on 22 November 1967, which contains two countercommitments: Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied, and the Arabs' acceptance to end the state of war and live in peace with Israel.

As for the political initiatives, the most prominent were UN Secretary General Representative Jarring's memorandum and U.S. Secretary of State Rogers' initiative, the acceptance of which by 'Abd an-Nasir exposed him to outrageous accusations from a group that benefitted from the status quo--the advocates of negativism and those who were sick at heart or who couldn't see. The matter reached the extent of accusing him even of treason and of renouncing the Palestinian cause.

The strange thing was that those who levelled these false accusations against him had not lifted a finger even to harass and annoy the occupier.

Maybe some have forgotten today that the Egyptian people completely regained their land and dignity through struggle, bloodshed and oath, and not through a path filled with roses, hopes and resounding speeches. The liberation of Sinai began during those glorious days of blessed Ramadan, when the armed forces of this brave people within hours destroyed the strongest Israeli fortifications, blew up the theories of security and expansion and compelled the Israeli establishment to face the requirements of peace, foremost of which was the removal of all the results of occupation, respect for sovereignty of every party over its territory and abandonment of obsolete concepts that emanated from the fantasies of superiority and the arrogance of discrimination.

With the start of the era of honorable peace, Egypt will begin a new phase in its modern history, because occupation was overshadowing our national effort in all areas without exception and was the biggest hindrance to development and progress. It had spread its hateful shadow over the psyche of every free citizen who was adhering to the dignity and freedom of Egypt. It was a barrier against stability, optimism and hope. It had imposed unequal conditions on Egypt in its relations with the outside world and forced it to accept commitments it would not have accepted under normal conditions.

Thus, the start of the peace phase does not only mean the ending of war and the saving of billions of pounds that used to be spent on war; it primarily means the expulsion of the nightmare of defeat from the minds and hearts of every Egyptian, which now allows him to look to the present and future through a new perspective molded by hope and happy times. He can now plan for the near and distant future on solid ground fused by self-confidence, with faith in the ability to achieve and fulfill the national goals, regardless of how costly they are and of how difficult they are to attain.

One of the firm facts of history, in which there is no hypocrisy or pomposity, is that the Egyptian people, whom God Almightyhas honored in many ways, even though the spiteful may detest this, are the last people who need lessons in nationalism or patriotism, because loyalty to their homeland and nation is second nature to them. This sublime loyalty has been the factor of cohesion that has preserved the unity among the sons of this people throughout the centuries and fused them together so that loyalty to the homeland and the nation became an indivisible part of faith in God--a faith which distinguishes our honorable people from all other nations and peoples. When others were submerged in the darkness of ignorance, the people of the Nile Valley were bent on worshipping the great creator and were feeling their way toward worshipping one God and understanding the nature of the universe and the essence of life.

Such a people cannot be accused of abandoning the Palestinian questions or the national interests, because this unjust accusation is not compatible with our past, values and history. It absolutely contradicts the way we see our strategic interests and our comprehensive security--a security that is based on Egypt's being the throbbing heart of the great Arab homeland and the driving force behind any progress achieved by our honorable nation. We do not allow anyone to cast doubt on our affiliation with it.

If there are separatist calls these days that harm the civilization of this nation, which was the best nation evolved for mankind, this cannot undermine our deep feeling that we belong to our nation in terms of history, civilization, ideology, culture and common interest.

This feeling of belonging is not a commodity or slogan that can be granted and then withdrawn. It is a basic element in the people's conscience. It is a logical and sincere choice that stems from a full knowledge of the nation's position in history and a sound realization of its vital interests.

As the president said in his speech at the African Summit Conference a few days ago, our Arab-African affiliation is not subject to maneuvers and outbiddings, but is a fateful and free choice with which the Egyptian people exp ess themselves in their past, present and future.

Those who are shedding tears for the Palestinian cause and who have become addicted to throwing burdens on others and then attacking everyone who confronts the issue with positive work, forget or pretend to forget that Egypt has directed the main effort for solving the Palestinian issue--not out of a desire to record a stand or outbid others, but out of firm belief that this issue is the crux of the conflict. Without a solution to the Palestinian issue, the conflict will remain unsolved, producing destructive results. Egypt has upheld this principle in all stages of the conflict as opposed to those who have a seasonal, opportunist and seesaw interest in the Palestinian issue, because their interest does not spring from real belief and genuine feeling, but from the concern for power and the desire to dominate their peoples and achieve cheap gains through lies and hollow slogans. The real priorities of these people are known and are far from the land of Palestine and its struggling people, who have suffered more from the Arab regimes and governments that have bartered with their cause than from all the foreign elements combined. This is a regrettable fact that should not have existed at all.

Those who trade with the issue forget that Egypt has linked the liberation of its national soil with the settlement of the national issue--a settlement that will be freely accepted by the Palestinian people, and one in which they will completely participate in all its stages because they own the rights and the land.

Therefore, Egypt has always been eager to prove that it is not speaking in the name of the Palestinian brothers and is not disposing with their rights and legal status. They do not need custodians. We were the first to call for lifting the custodianship on them, refraining from sabotaging their movements and leaving them free to determine their future so that they will not be between the hateful Israeli occupation and the disgraceful Arab plotting.

Egypt repeats that it does not give itself the right to put forward or accept a solution for the Palestinian problem. It does not claim that it is qualified to represent the Palestinian people, for they alone are capable of determining their representatives and of drawing up their policy.

We merely feel that we are obliged to fulfill our national commitment to help the Palestinian people--who are our natural ally and with whom we are linked by a strong eternal tie--and take the first necessary step to enable them to express their stands and defend their rights.

Therefore, we are not drawing up the position, but are paving the road along which the Palestinian people can proceed it they wish to reach a solution that will achieve their aspirations, respond to their interests and meet their demands.

An objective look at the Middle East peace framework, which was signed in Camp David on 17 September 1978, clearly establishes that Egypt has been eager to build a sound foundation from which the Palestinian people could proceed for a just solution of the question of their legitimacy, which has been recognized by various nations and peoples.

I would like to mention the following points contained in the Camp David framework, for perhaps those seeking the truth may realize that Egypt has achieved in spite of the Israeli arrogance and Arab obstacles:

1. An agreed basis for a peaceful settlement is UN Security Council Resolution 242. Israel used to claim that this resolution does not apply to the Palestinian side.

2. The UN Charter and other accepted norms of international law will be referred to for arbitration.

3. The parties concerned are committed to reaching a just, comprehensive and lasting settlement of the conflict by ratifying peace treaties on the basis of all the provisions of Resolutions 242 and 338.

4. The settlement must include all parties involved in the conflict. Hence, the framework is intended to be a basis for peace between Israel and all its neighbors, not only between Israel and Egypt.

5. The framework dealt with the Palestinian problem in its beginning clauses. It acknowledged the right of the Palestinian people to participate in the negotiations, the ultimate goal of which must be the settlement of all aspects of the Palestinian problem.

6. The framework paves the way for a final solution by establishing a transitional system, the most important features of which are transferring authority in the West Bank and Gaza from Israel to the Palestinian people and granting these people full autonomy. The Israeli military government will be withdrawn, Israeli occupation will end and a provisional Palestinian government will be established through free, direct elections.

7. The framework provides that the transitional arrangements should give due consideration to the principle of self-government.

8. The transitional period will begin when the Palestinian self-government assumes its duties. Negotiations will then be held to define the future of the West Bank and Gaza, with the elected representatives of the Palestinian people taking part in these talks, which shall be based on the principles and provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 242. The results of the negotiations will be submitted to the elected Palestinian representatives for their final decision.

9. The Palestinian government will establish a strong police force, which will maintain security in the West Bank and Gaza. The force might include persons holding Jordanian citizenship.

In all these provisions, it is clear that Egypt has never claimed the right to speak for the Palestinians or to accept or reject specific solutions. Abolishing the Israeli military government and its civilian administration and enabling the Palestinian people to free themselves of Israeli occupation are the only things that we have accepted. These are obvious steps upon which nobody disagrees, because they are preliminary arrangements for self-determination.

If Israel is adopting stands that conform with the calls of the passive Arabs, then this is understandable, even if regrettable. Moreover, some Israelis continue to cling to the dreams of expansion and the annexation of Arab territories, basing their calculations on the fact that the Arab rejectionists will give them the opportunity to achieve their aims and implement their plans without disclosing their real intentions to world public opinion. There are even some Israelis who regret the commitment to the Camp David framework, with its consequent shift of Israeli control over the affairs on Palestinian soil.

What we do not understand, though, is why the stands of the rejectionist Arab parties should coincide with the stand of the extreme diehards in Israel, and why they should agree on their main aim--the continuation of the present status quo, including the consolidation of Israeli occupation and the changes resulting from this in the landmarks of the land and life--instead of starting a process that would change this painful situation and lead to wide horizons signalling the Palestinian people's practice of full sovereignty over their land.

The pursuance of this stage was an inevitability imposed by the unique complications surrounding the situation. Were it possible for us to reach a final solution to the Palestinian question--a solution in which the Palestinian people would have the final say--we would not hesitate one moment to follow this course. We have a definite interest in reaching a comprehensive solution to the problem as soon as possible.

On the other hand, we do not believe in wasting an opportunity that might lead to a solution and instead seeking that which is impossible. Therefore, in order that the present status quo does not become established in Palestinian territory, we will not stop acting because, as I said, we understand our national commitment and are determined to fulfill it. We are not like those who say: You and your God, go and fight him. We insist on being the first to pay the cost of the national struggle and to be in the forefront, regardless of the sacrifices.

Egypt was the first to advocate the establishment of the Palestinian state. It remains the first state working for the establishment of this national aim on the basis of a sound plan that would take the reality into consideration. True revolutionaries do not disregard the reality but insist on changing it. This requires that they understand the nature and dimensions of reality and what would happen if it continued. Egypt has been and still is the first to advocate the formation of a provisional Palestinian government, which would have an international status that no Palestinian organization has assumed so far. This is in the revolutionary tradition, which all the liberation movements followed in exerting pressure on the imperialist circles and in preparing to exercise power, with all the administrative regulations and executive channels it entails.

A few days ago, President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat renewed his call for the establishment of this government. He decided that Egypt would be the first to recognize this government and cooperate with it. This is the national commitment and the revolutionary nobility that started the 23 July revolution on the road of illuminating the Arab nation and becoming the pioneer of the movement for progress and the source of radiation for the entire area. This is a historical fact that can neither be obliterated nor denied despite all methods of distortion and fabrication by those who deny facts.

The preparatory negotiations for the establishment of Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza have begun in accordance with the provisions of the Camp David agreement and the complementary letter exchanged between Egypt and Israel on 26 March, in which an approximate date is fixed for completing the negotiations and for reaching the desired result: The establishment of Palestinian rule within a period not exceeding 1 year.

Despite the fact that there are signs that Israel is trying to divest this autonomy of its content, such a stand does not weaken our resolve or paralyze our thinking. This is not the first difficulty we have faced in our wearisome negotiations with Israel, nor do we imagine for an instance that these negotiations will be easier than others. Indeed, we are fully aware that the question of negotiations provokes many sensitivities and complexes among many Israelis, and the question of shifting Israeli domination from the West Bank and Gaza is a matter that clashes with many rigid stands in Israel. However, we have made preparations for all this and have taken it into consideration. We will not permit the current situation to continue, because it inherently carries the seeds of explosion and tension and because Israel has made a written pledge to be responsive to us in paving the way to a comprehensive change in the situation in the West Bank and Gaza covering all aspects of life. We insist on realizing tangible progress in this respect by the beginning of the fall; otherwise, there will be grave consequences.

It is a matter of interest to us in this respect to recall that Egypt, in these difficult negotiations, has in view several utterly uncompromising principles.

1. Autonomy applies to both the land and its inhabitants. It is completely unacceptable that it should apply to the inhabitants alone, while the land remains subject to Israel or any one else; otherwise, the abolition of the Israeli military government would have no real meaning.

2. The Palestinian government must have all the executive, legislative and judicial powers. Its jurisdiction should cover all aspects of economic activities and everything that concerns the security of the West Bank and Gaza.

3. The Israeli settlements policy is unacceptable, not only because they lack legitimacy, but also because they contradict the spirit of peace. It represents the worst mode of coexistence between the Arabs and the Israelis; a mode based on reciprocal doubt, tension and mutual estrangement, and establishes the relationship between them on the basis of (violence) and force. There are settlers who are armed to the teeth and who rely on the might of the occupation forces, and there are the unarmed Palestinians who are subject to the domination of the minority, which usurps the land and monopolizes power. This is a despicable picture that cannot augur well if we truly aim to establish an exemplary formula of coexistence between the Arabs and Israel, a formula that can preserve this coexistence throughout the coming generations.

It was natural for the international community to adopt a stand opposing this erroneous policy, a stand also shared by many Jewish communities outside Israel, thus proving their awareness of the nature and essence of the conflict and their ability to play an effective role both in the present and in the future to consolidate the pillars of peace in the area. Therefore, it has become incumbent upon the people of Israel to realize the perils of continuing with this policy, which is neither right nor logical.

4. If some crazy Arabs and Israelis say that the peace treaty and the agreement related to self-government in the West Bank and Gaza are nothing but a separate peace--or can turn into a separate, partical solution in practice, irrespective of the written agreements--we will reply clearly and without dodging the issue. We say there will be no separate peace between Egypt and Israel, be it a legal or factual peace. Egypt has not tried to cover up this fact during any stage of the negotiations. On the contrary, President as-Sadat affirmed this fact before, during and after the signing of the peace treaty deocuments. This is a clear statement of Egypt's intentions and a precise specificiation of what it will accept and what it will reject.

5. Those who lament the fate of Jerusalem and are making a big noise about its liberation, know full well that Egypt is the one that is standing up to preserve the Arab character of Jerusalem and its sublime status among 800 million Muslims scattered around the globe. Our methods in this respect are two:

First, we insist that Arab Jerusalem be considered an indivisible part of the West Bank--geographically, politically, culturally and demographically. This means that the autonomy rule applies to it. Thus, the first step for the restoration of Arab sovereignty to Jerusalem will be made.

Second, We aim to submit humane and moderate concepts for an Arab-Jewish coexistence in the holy city; to guarantee the unhindered practice of religious services; and to prevent the erection of barriers between the various parts of the city so as to make it an example of peaceful coexistance. This is in accordance with the unity of the divine teachings and the relationship between the Arabs and the Jews.

6. This plan's success will not be determined by the moderation or extremism of the Israeli attitude--as some are inclined to believe--but primarily depends on the Palestinian people's capacity to maintain their freedom of movement and their capacity to confront the Israeli inflexibility with positive attitudes that will insure that the desired pressure is exerted on Israel.

If these moves are to bear fruit for the fraternal Palestinian people, the Arab governments must stop hunting down the Palestinians, stop restricting their freedom and stop closing the doors in their face. These governments know full well that the alternative to these moves will be deterioration and destruction--not just a continuation of the present perilous situation. These governments also know that their people have attained a degree of awareness that should enable them to distinguish between what is good and what is bad for the people, and can also distinguish between hollow slogans and beneficial work that is in keeping with national commitments. These people, who belong to our one nation, are also aware that the road to liberation is full of thorns and perils and that sacrifices must be made--not on the pages of the hired papers, but in the confrontation arena; in war as well as in peace. These people, by dint of their historical awareness, know that Egypt cannot abandon its Arabism or neglect its commitments, and they also realize that the road chosen by Egypt is the road to deliverance, and the only way to reject foreign occupation and domination.

During the next few weeks, the Israeli withdrawal will once again be resumed, and another part of the homeland will be freed from occupation. At the same time, the autonomy negotiations will progress toward their goal. We pledge before God that we will continue on this march until every inch of land in Egypt is liberated [applause] and the fraternal Palestinian people are able to stand at the beginning of the road. I would like every citizen to be assured that Egypt possesses the means and power to fully secure this goal.

Dear brothers, the sublime objectives of the pioneer Egyptian revolution included the establishment of a strong national army capable of defending Egypt's security in the broad strategic sense and of safeguarding its vital interests. This goal will remain among the foremost pillars upon which our general effort is based, because the role of our armed forces in time of peace is no less important and serious than their role in time of war. Peace is not a negative state and an acceptance of specific situations, but a developed dynamic entity constantly changing. We must exercise further vigilance. We must not surrender to enticements of relaxation and indifference, but follow up the events with utmost precaution and precision, particularly since our current responsibilities are many times more than those which existed at the outbreak of the 23 July revolution. At the time, Egypt was resisting British colonialism and fighting for liberation, dignity and honor.

At present, Egypt's standing among Third World countries cannot be denied and will never change, even if some persons spend all their people's resources and wealth fighting this historic fact in an attempt to eliminate it from their sight. National, regional and international commitments cannot be achieved or abolished by decree, since they are the product of a long struggle and a natural reflection of both manpower and a studied strategy. In brief, Egypt is now the pillar of power for all Third World countries, including the fraternal Arab and African states, which consider our armed forces responsible for providing them with all possible assistance in defending their security, safeguarding their sacred things and protecting their interests.

If some Arab states have followed a course contradictory to this concept of solidarity, this will never change our belief. Our belief stems from our principles, values and concept of our historic responsibility and from realizing that the Arab people cannot deny the people who have devoted themselves to preserving Arab dignity. The artificial storm, which is devoid of wisdom and logic and does not reflect the real position of many governments, is only a casual event that will soon vanish. Just as the first Baghdad pact fell in the fifties, the new unholy Baghdad pact will soon fall and be forgotten.

We must see that our armed forces remain strong and capable and ready to assume great responsibilities dictated by the next phase, whether in the national field or in the broader arena to which our fateful commitments extend.

Therefore, it was natural for Egypt to do all it could to provide these forces with all the modern and advanced weapons they need. Within this framework, agreement has been reached with the United States to provide us with advanced weapons in the next few years according to the plan for the development of our armed forces.

We consider this agreement with the U.S. Government, which has been supported by the Congress and U.S. public opinion, the beginning of a wider cooperation between the two countries in this field. This cooperation is considered an important addition to what actually exists between Egypt and several friendly states in Europe, particularly France, Britain and Romania, and between Egypt and some states in Asia particularly the great PRC and North Korea--two friendly states that have stood by us in all situations and have proved that Third World solidarity is capable of imposing itself solidly and strongly on the international scene, and that standing behind ideological facades is only a thin veil for those who are unable to understand the truth of the people's struggle for freedom, independence and security.

From this premise Egypt will not accept any undermining of the Arab military industries organization, which was set up not as a show piece but as a nucleus for Arab self-sufficiency in the field of military industrialization, so that the time will come when our nation will be assured of its safety and security without depending on the good intentions of this or that state.

Therefore, Egypt has insisted on shouldering alone the burden of continuing the work of the organization. This means that Egypt will honor all the commitments with those states and companies that have contracts with the organization so that their confidence in our ability to fulfill our obligations and honor our commitments will not be shaken.

Brother citizens, in his comprehensive speech on 22 July 1978 on the 26th anniversary of our glorious revolution, leader-President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat put forward three facts to which he drew the attention of every sincere citizen and every constitutional establishment playing a role in the political life of our dear Egypt.

The first fact is that democracy is a decisive battle. Therefore, the president decided to go to the street if necessary to fight any undermining of the citizen's security, safety and dignity.

The second fact is that there is no return at all to one-man rule or to domination by a single party.

The third fact is that the controls the president has called for are only to safeguard morals and values, and protect and deepen the course of democracy until we reach the noble aim: The creation of a free man who participates in the building of a free society.

Therefore, the code of honor for sound democratic exercise is a code that adheres to morals in order to protect democracy from shortcomings.

If we review and analyze what has been accomplished in the year since that pledge and that expression of the great hope and confidence in Egypt and its great people, we will find that the Egyptian leadership has scrupulously adhered to its pledge and has achieved all to which it had committed itself before the people's vigilant masses, and have also responded to their leadership with trust, love and appreciation. Experience has proved that it is a leadership that does what it says it will do, and fulfills the promises it makes.

As a matter of fact, the era of peace has been the richest and most benevolent era in Egypt's modern history. In a matter of a few months, several gigantic steps have been taken along the road to deepen democracy in its concept, ideology and practice.

The democratic experiment in Egypt has become analogous to the experiments of the most ancient and advanced states in this field. This does not mean that it has achieved perfection, or that we are not aware of the negative aspects in it. All we say is that we are moving in the right direction with firm steps, open minds and faithful hearts. We always believe that the experiment requires constant appraisal and correction, because it is a question of accepting trial and error as long as it represents the imperfect human conduct.

To consolidate the democratic practice, the masses must be allowed to issue their verdict directly on the main issues of the country. Therefore, a public referendum was held and the people expressed their opinion in full freedom on the peace treaty, the supplementary agreement on Palestinian autonomy in the West Bank and Gaza, and the reorganization of the state of bases guaranteeing the strengthening of democracy, and mainly the freedom to form parties. Egypt has thus taken steady and successive steps to move from the one-party system, which was dictated by the circumstances of the revolution at its early stages, to the free multiparty system, which provides an equal opportunity for the opinion and counteropinion--a phenomenon that had almost become extinct in this part of the world.

One of these main steps, raised during the public referendum, was the declaration of the rights of the Egyptian man. This is an advanced step placing Egypt in the vanguard of the states that have codefied these rights and translated them into an established fact. We have undertaken to establish a society of free men who are assured about their rights, dignity and humanness, and who are capable of standing up to any hardship, whatever it may be.

The referendum also covered the commitment to safeguard national unity on the basis that it is one of the most distinguished features of Egyptian society since the dawn of history. At a time when many states in this part of the world are suffering from division and sectarian strife, which are storming the structure of society, we find our people united, believing in tolerance and coexistence and accepting variety and diversity. They respect every citizen and acknowledge his right to equality and equal opportunities. All this proves that this is a citizen who does not need any person or faction to defend him and take care of his interests. In relation to this, we, individuals and groups, are also committed to safeguarding social justice, peace and democratic socialism on the basis that it represents the pillars of the firm foundation of a system that the revolution established to replace the corruption that spread throughout the structure of the political society that was against the desire of the people and of their will. Consequently, this referendum had to include a special stipulation on eliminating political corruption and feudalism, purging the political life and safeguarding the acquired rights of the peasants and workers, foremost of which is the allocation of at least 50 percent of the seats of all elected councils for them.

We know that with the fall of the corrupt regime that existed before the revolution, a vacuum was created concerning the legality of the state. It was essential that the country should cross the phase of revolutionary legitimacy, which tips the scale in favor of revolutionary change through various means and methods over the laws and established political traditions.

In the past few years, the country increased the speed of its steps toward constitutional legitimacy following the elimination of factors that tipped the scale and had enabled the state machinery to adopt extraordinary measures to safeguard the rights acquired for the large masses of the sons of the people.

The steps our people have adopted for consolidating democracy include the formation of a consultative [Ash-Shura] council to carry out an important role, because it will allow the country to benefit from the knowledge and wisdom of distinguished national elements, which circumstances have not allowed to win parliamentary elections, although they possess a great capability for national action and a sincere readiness to contribute to the discussion of various political questions, as well as to transfer the results of their experiences to the sons of immortal Egypt. Following the overwhelming approval by our masses of the comprehensive views for consolidating democracy, it was necessary--in order to adopt these views--to introduce some amendments to the constitution, which is the most holy document governing our political system, organizing various powers and defining the people's control over various establishments that have been founded for their welfare.

At its meeting on 19 July, the People's Assembly unanimously approved the principle of amending the constitution. It decided to entrust a special committee, formed under the chairmanship of the assembly speaker, with the task of considering the necessary amendments and gathering the results of the people's dialog on the proposed amendments before drafting them in final form and presenting them to the popular referendum. The people will thus be a main party in the process of amending the constitution in various stages.

It must be noted in this respect that three laws have been enacted that will have a far-reached effect on consolidating the practice of democracy. These include the law on local government, which made decentralization a real fact, when before it was a mere slogan and a hope. The law granted the powers of the president to the governors; thereby increasing their ability to meet the needs and demands of the masses without referring to a higher authority. Hence, a large part of the routine work of government has been eliminated. Such routine work used to restrict the executive departments and keep them away from the masses, who are the real people interested in the social and economic transformation undertaken by the revolution.

Another law amending the personal statutes has also been enacted. This is in line with our religion, and it meets the needs for building the family and its relations on solid foundations that guarantee to keep the society's structure firm and strong, free from injustice and not lacking stability in family relations, which are the foundation of society.

We must note here another step that will have a positive effect on the political life in Egypt: Equality between man and woman with regards to voting, which is in fact a national duty of men and women. Subsequently, voting as far as the Egyptian woman--who constitutes half of society--is concerned will be a duty to be shared equally with men. This step is supported by the allocation of a number of seats for women in the People's Assembly as a phased arrangement securing the woman's right to participate in parliamentary life to a greater extent.

The previous year has witnessed the foundations of the National Democratic Party [NDP] which expressed the masses' aspirations and defends their interests from a position of responsibility, not power.

Therefore, the NDP leadership has been eager to protect and fortify the party against turning into a ruling establishment. It must remain a popular organization, devoting itself to serving the people and to being an honest platform for expressing their views with complete freedom and sincerity. After the experiment was crystallized, it is now necessary that it develops and progresses, because the goal is for this political organization to become the loyal guardian of the gains of the Egyptian revolution and of the people's interests, capable of creating the changes needed by our national struggle in its various stages.

The party's secretariat met this morning to discuss the general framework of the process of developing the party. The broad base of the masses must participate in this process. This base has the final say in this development, because it is the target of the development and its hope. It is natural that this development should cover methods for party membership and the nature of party membership in order that the party may be fully open to the masses.

The party cannot exist without this direct and genuine popular partnership devoid of methods which some resorted to in the past to impose some type of trusteeship over the people and to claim that they were serving the people, watching over their comfort and deriving all powers from them.

The party must attract new elements capable of constantly rejuvenating its youth and of enabling it to keep active among the masses. These elements must also be capable of leading the work of the masses efficiently and effectively. This requires that these elements should be serious, disciplined and honest. Primarily, they must enjoy the confidence of the masses and they must be prepared to pay the tax of leadership and to take their position at the front of the march.

Dear brothers: Amidst overwhelming challenges, Egypt is now forging its way toward further economic development and prosperity. It is a good omen that the burden of this momentous national task should be shouldered by a most efficient and capable council of ministers led by a noble Egyptian who has accumulated expertise and knowledge over the many years since he has assumed public responsibility and who is deeply committed to serving the people by virtue of this responsibility he practiced during the various stages of the Egyptian revolution. [applause] Therefore, we are confident that the national public effort in this field will not be in vain or neglected, particularly because we firmly believe that the rebuilding of Egypt in the era of peace is an Egyptian responsibility. Egypt will only be rebuilt by the shoulders of its sons who built the pyramids, spread prosperity throughout the happy Nile Valley and built the high dam as an embodiment of the determination of the Egyptian man to exploit nature for the happiness of the people and enable the successive generations of our sons to achieve their security and prosperity by depending on their own resources, no matter how limited. Recent events have taught us that we cannot be assured of the support of anybody in the battle of development, not even of those who are closer to us than the umbilical cord. However, this will only increase our resolution and determination--not out of haughtiness, but out of full pride and dignity. These are the characters of the ancient and noble peoples.

You know that it is a fact that a new strategy of economic and social development in the era of peace will begin at the start of 1980. Under this strategy, 25 percent of the national income will be allocated for projects of progress in all fields. We must take this matter very seriously and turn with our hearts, knowledge and work to confront the basic problems from which the people are suffering because of the vestiges imposed by the conditions of war and its economy. I mention in particular the housing problem and providing food for every Egyptian, the reconstruction of Sinai and instilling life in its various parts because of its important vital position, which our bitter experience in the past 30 years disclosed. We cannot but proceed with this effort with all sincerity, honesty and unselfishness in order that our action may be directed only to please God and serve the interests of the noble Egyptian people. Let each of us be nothing other than a worshipper in Egypt's niche of prayer and a soldier in the battle it wages until God Almighty gives us victory. God's peace and mercy be upon you. Many happy returns.

AS-SADAT REPORTEDLY RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY IN CAIRO

LD211656 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1325 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 21 (by TANJUG correspondent Miroslav Vinjic)--As learned in well-informed circles in Cairo, Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat yesterday received in his Alexandria residence a high-ranking Soviet official, most probably, Soviet ambassador to Egypt, Vladimir Polyakov. This was the first Egyptian-Soviet meeting at this level in the last two or three years.

It is supposed that this important meeting has resulted from the latest developments in the region after As-Sadat's return from the Monrovia summit.

The improvement of Egyptian-Soviet relations is primarily reflected in the restoration and strengthening of bilateral economic relations, the return of a certain number of Soviet experts and technicians to the Hulwan steel mills and aluminium complex, as well as the delivery of Soviet spare parts for the Aswan Dam. To this day these facilities cannot operate without Soviet experts and Soviet raw materials.

A high-ranking Egyptian official is currently visiting Moscow and having talks primarily on strengthening economic cooperation. It is possible that the talks will also involve political relations.

For this reason, Cairo diplomatic and press circles believe that during yesterday's meeting, As-Sadat and Polyakov discussed global relations between the two countries and the strengthening of these relations. It is believed that the issues dominating the meeting were bilateral economic relations, the possible extension of the United Nations forces' (UNEF) mandate in the Middle East and possibilities for convening a Geneva conference on the Middle East to be co-chaired by the U.S. and the USSR and to gather all those involved in the Middle East crisis, including the Palestinians.

GHALI DISCUSSES RESULTS OF OAU MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

NC211914 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1728 GMT 21 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Monrovia, 21 July--Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today made a statement to Egyptian journalists in Monrovia in which he dealt with the results of the OAU ministerial and summit conferences. The minister said that the rejectionist front has failed to implement its strategy at the conference. The front, he added, wanted to isolate Egypt on the African level to transfer the battle from the Arab world to Africa, to suspend Egypt's membership in the OAU and to condemn the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. The front claimed that Egypt has violated both OAU and nonalined resolutions, that Egyptian policy has helped South Africa dominate southern Africa and that Egypt was responsible for the failure of Afro-Arab cooperation. Moreover, the front demanded that Egypt should not be elected to the specialized committees. Briefly speaking, the front sought to condemn Egypt's policy and demanded that the African states follow the example of Iran and Afghanistan and sever relations with Egypt.

Dr Butrus Ghali said that the African states refused to suspend Egypt's OAU membership and even refused to discuss the idea, which was rejected by all the states. The rejectionist states have also failed to include an item on the agenda condemning the treaty.

Regarding Afro-Arab cooperation, the minister of state for foreign affairs said: We have been able to prove to the African states that the rejectionist states, not Egypt, are responsible for the failure of this cooperation.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S PROJECTED ACTIVITIES DURING RAMADAN

NC221554 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 22 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 22 July--President Anwar as-Sadat today received Mansur Hasan, the minister of state for the presidency and member of the National Democratic Party [NDP] Secretariat General.

MENA has learned that they discussed a number of matters pertaining to the development of the NDP and programs for the month of Ramadan.

It is known that every year, during the month of Ramadan, the president assigns the powers of the president to Vice President Husni Mabrark.

MENA has also learned that the president has decided to hold several party and popular meetings throughout the month of Ramadan and that he will devote a big part of his time during the month to this purpose.

MENA has further learned that the president has instructed Hasan to arrange these meetings and to draw up a program for them with a view to starting a dialog with the representatives of various sectors of the people on general questions, as well as on the views put forward regarding these questions at present.

The president is expected to hold three meetings a week in his house with each group of the various popular sectors, including members of the People's Assembly and trade unions.

GHALI REPORTS AGREEMENT TO UN PEACE OBSERVATION IN SINAI

NC230711 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0650 GMT 23 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 23 July--Egypt has agreed that an international observation body should assume responsibility for safeguarding peace in Sinai instead of the UN Emergency Forces.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali declared this in a statement which AL-AHRAM published today. He reaffirmed that Egypt welcomes any role the United Nations can play to preserve peace.

Dr Ghali contacted Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egypt's representative at the United Nations in New York, and conveyed to him Egypt's agreement.

TALIB DISCUSSES ROLE OF PRESS AMENDMENT TO REELECT AS-SADAT

LD201039 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 18 Jul 79 pp 1, 11 LD

['Awatif al-Kilani report]

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib has said that journalists must give their views and opinions on the question of the press as a fourth authority. He said that the bill submitted on the subject simply incorporates general principles and that the basic objective is to raise the standard of the press as a popular authority and to bolster its freedom.

This was stated at the meeting of the parliamentary committee of the National Democratic Party [NDP] last night in order to discuss proposed amendments to the constitutional provisions concerning the press as the fourth authority and the consultative council.

Dr Sufi Abu Talib said that another objective of making the press a fourth authority was to make it independent of the other authorities, because under the present system it belongs to the Arab Socialist Union [ASU], while the bill aims at developing the press into an authority independent of the judicial, legislative and executive authorities.

With regard to the proposed higher council of the press, Dr Sufi Abu Talib said that the journalists themselves must decide on organizing the relations between the journalists' syndicate and the higher council of the press, as well as the tasks of this council. They should also indicate whether this council should be set up by appointment or by election.

Discussion then followed, during which the committee members demanded the amendment of Article 77 of the Constitution limiting the term of the presidency of the republic to 6 years so that it would be permissilbe to reelect the president of the republic for a second successive term regardless of the time limit. This is in appreciation of the achievements President as-Sadat's administration has accomplished for Egypt and Arabism.

Dr Abu Talib said that the amendment is a popular demand that was made clear in the recent referendum and the recent People's Assembly elections.

NDP General Secretary Fikri Makram 'Ubayd also proposed that the constitutional amendment should provide for the reelection of President as-Sadat as president of the republic for more than one term.

MILITARY COURT SENTENCES LIBYAN AGENTS

NC221220 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1154 GMT 22 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Marsa Matruh, 22 July--The supreme military court in Marsa Matruh today issued its verdict in the conspiracy and sabotage case in which 20 Libyan intelligence agents were charged. They had been mobilized to carry out a Libyan terrorist plan aimed at annexing Egypt's Siwa oasis to Libya by force and sabotaging public utilities in the country.

The sentences ranged from 10 years hard labor to 6 months imprisonment with fines for some defendants.

The court decided to acquit defendant Muhammad Ahmad Bayh for informing the Egyptian security services of the details of the Libyan terrorist plan.

PRESIDENT TITO CONGRATULATES AS-SADAT ON ANNIVERSARY

JN222149 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Belgrade, 22 July--Yugoslav President Josip Broz Tito today sent a cable of congratulations to President Anwar as-Sadat on the occasion of Egypt's celebrations marking the anniversary of the 23 July 1952 revolution.

President Tito expressed in his cable his belief in the need to continue to develop friendly bilateral relations and to embark on joint cooperation in order to apply the nonalined policy for the sake of the prosperity of the peoples of the two countries and the interest of peace and progress in the world.

President Tito also expressed in his cable his sincere congratulations, on behalf of the Yugoslav people and in his own name, on the occasion of the celebration of the July revolution anniversary, as well as his wishes for the progress and prosperity of the friendly Egyptian people.

NAVAL LEADERS VISIT UNITED STATES, BRITAIN

NC210736 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0713 GMT 21 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 21 July--AL-AHRAM reports today that Vice Adm Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad, commander of the Egyptian naval forces, and Rear Adm Anwar Hijazi, naval chief of staff, who left Cairo yesterday for New York on a 1-week visit to the United States, will discuss during their visit Egypt's requirements for U.S. arms.

The paper says that Vice Adm Muhammad 'Ali Muhammad and Rear Adm Anwar Hijazi will then go to Britain to discuss the purchase of a naval destroyer, three submarines and naval vessels.

DEFENSE MINISTER 'ALI ADDRESSES GRADUATION CEREMONY

NC221400 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1302 GMT 22 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 July--Minister of Defense and War Production Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that if the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, in its context and general aims, means giving a chance to the only modern alternative to the perils of a continuation of wars, it nevertheless poses a decisive need for the armed forces to strengthen their combat efficiency by means of training, armaments and skill development.

The defense minister made this statement today in a ceremony marking the graduation of a new batch of graduates from the military technical college. He added that the role of military engineers in this three-pronged assignment is to insure a technical capability in arms and equipment, and to aid development with new inventions and a study of future possibilities and how they may affect the competence and combat abilities of our armed forces in the future.

The graduation ceremony was attended by the armed forces chief of staff, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi; thecommander of the air force, Lt Gen Mahmud Shakir 'Abd al-Mun'im; the assistant minister of defense, Maj Gen 'Abd al-Ghaffar Hijazi; the chief of the training department; high-ranking army commanders and relatives of the graduates.

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

JN201050 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1015 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 July--Iraq and Cuba have stressed that their views are identical regarding the points contained in the final draft statement of the nonalined summit conference.

This was contained in a press statement issued today at the end of the visit to Iraq of an official Cuban delegation led by Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriquez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

The Cuban side expressed admiration and appreciation of the democratic revolutionary way in which the authority was transferred from father leader Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr to President Saddam Husayn. Rodriquez described this method as a historic lesson that demonstrates the revolutionary spirit enjoyed by the Iraqi people and their leadership. The statement stressed that President Saddam Husayn expressed his wish to the Cuban delegation for the success of the nonalined summit conference, due to open in Havana in early September. The statement pointed out that the two sides reviewed the good relations linking their countries and expressed satisfaction with the development of bilateral relations.

LIBYAN ENVOY ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD 20 JUL

JN201332 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1320 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 July--Gen Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces [rank and title as received], arrived here today as personal envoy for Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. General Yunis said that he will convey Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's greetings and heartfelt congratulations to President Saddam Husayn on the occasion of the July revolutions' celebrations. He added that the contacts between the two fraternal countries' officials aim at consolidating the Arab masses' capabilities and their revolutionary movement.

Husayn Meeting

JN201718 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 July--President Saddam Husayn received here today Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's personal envoy. During the meeting, Brigadier General Yunis conveyed Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's greetings and heartfelt congratulations to President Saddam Husayn on his election as chairman of the Revolution Command Council and president of the republic. The meeting was attended by Staff Gen 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Iraqi Armed Forces and defense minister; 'Abd al-Husayn al-Jamali, Foreign Ministry under secretary; and the Libyan charge d'affaires in Baghdad.

Envoy Departs

JN201825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1815 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 20 Jul--Brig Gen Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the libyan Armed Forces and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's personal envoy, left Baghdad tonight following a short visit to Iraq.

PROGRESSIVE FRONT REITERATES PRINCIPLES, POLICY

JN201555 Baghdad INA in English 1500 GMT 20 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 20 July (INA)--The Progressive National and Nationalist Front in Iraq has reiterated its determination to march forward under the leadership of the leader President Saddam Husayn.

The front reaffirmed that the coalition of the progressive and national forces and parties signified the genuine cohesion between the principles and the slogans raised by the revolution and between the practical militant practices and the actual and democratic implementation of these principles.

Mr. Na'im Haddad, secretary general of the front, in a speech delivered last night said that our masses in Iraq contribute in an effective way in drawing up the principles and slogans and they enjoy the fruits of their implementation.

He said our revolution and the slogans it raised since the first day of its inception has acquired a unique place among the revolutionary experiments in the world.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Iraq has approached the political parties cherishing the principles of liberation, progress, Arab unity, hostility to imperialism and colonialism, Zionism and reactionaries, as ally forces standing in one trench with the revolution, Mr. Haddad said.

Mr. Haddad then explained the history of formation of the front in Iraq and emphasised that the socialist and democratic transformations realized by the revolution had laid down the sound and material basis for any genuine and real front.

The secretary general of the front reaffirmed that the front will go ahead with its militant and principled policies and will step up its activities to protect our glorious achievements from any conspiracy.

Mr. Haddad lashed at those forces which dream to drive a wedge between the forces within the front and which crossed over to the hostile and enemy camp. Such attempts by these forces are doomed to failure by the steel will of our broad masses who are marching forward to immunize their experiment and to strengthen their unity of action, Mr. Haddad stressed.

ROMANIAN FIRST DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER ENDS VISIT

JN211853 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 July--Ion Nicolae, Romanian first deputy trade minister [title as received], and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad this evening at the end of a 3-day visit to Iraq. During the visit, the Romanian delegation held talks with Trade Ministry officials. Talks dealt with development of trade relations between the two countries and ways to strengthen them. The Iraqi and Romanian sides also discussed the forthcoming meeting of the joint trade committee in Bucharest at the end of August.

KING HUSAYN RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS VISIT

JN212028 Amman Domestic Television Service in English 2000 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] His majesty the king returned home tonight from Damascus after a 1-day visit to Syria. During the visit the king had extensive talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. The 8-hour talks covered all common Arab issues and the present Arab situation in light of recent developments.

On departure from Damascus, the king was seen off by an official party headed by Syrian president Hafiz al-Asad.

INFORMATION MINISTER RETURNS FROM YUGOSLAVIA, FRG

JN211936 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah this evening returned to Amman from the FRG at the end of a tour lasting several days during which he visited Yugoslavia and the FRG. Abu 'Awdah had a series of talks with the Yugoslav information minister on the Middle East situation and information coordination between the two countries. He also delivered a lecture at the German League for International Affairs in which he explained the aspects of the Middle East issue and Jordan's stand on a just and durable peace. Abu 'Awdah was received by the heads of the departments of the Information Ministry, high-ranking officials of the Information Ministry, the FRG ambassador in Amman, and the Yugoslav ambassador in Amman. Our correspondent 'Awni Badr had the following interview with Information Minister Abu 'Awdah [begin videotape]:

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] As I said before leaving Amman, the aim of my visit to Yugoslavia was to discuss aspects of information cooperation between our two countries, whether on the bilateral level or on the level of the Governmental Bureau for Information Coordination among the countries of the nonalined group. On the bilateral level, we discussed the broadlines of a working program for information cooperation for 1979-80. We agreed on the basic points. This program will be signed either at the end of September or early October. During my stay in Belgrade I had the opportunity to meet with several officials, including the deputy prime minister. I beiefed him on the political situation in the Middle East, particularly circumstances which have arisen as well as the facts relating to the Palestinian issue, particularly as regards the process of the aggressive Israeli settlement in Palestinian lands.

[Question] Was your visit to the FRG related to information matters?

[Answer] The basic aim of my visit to the FRG was to deliver a lecture at the International Studies League in Munich. During my stay there I also had the opportunity to meet with several officials of information institutions and political officials, including the minister of state for chancellory affairs [title as heard] and the official spokesman, who is like an information minister since there is no information ministry in the FRG. I also met with the Foreign Ministry under secretary and we exchanged views on the Middle East situation, the changing factors in the Middle East, the Jordanian stand on all this, Jordan's views on all that is taking place and what can be done in the future to apply the principles which the world states are unanimous upon, whether as regards the UN resolutions or the recurrent European declarations on the Middle East issue. [end videotape]

ISRAELI FORCE AMBUSHES PALESTINIAN JEEP, KILLS FOUR 20 JUL

NC201313 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Shortly after midnight last night, an Israeli force using two rubber boats infiltrated the As-Saksakiyah coast and laid an ambush in a bamboo field overlooking the coastal road near the An-Niqashi wool factory. While a jeep belonging to one of the Palestinian organizations was passing on the road, the Israeli force fired RPG rockets at the vehicle, destroying it and killing four passengers, including a civilian from 'Adlun named Ahmad Ibrahim as-Saghir.

ISRAELI NAVAL FORCE ATTEMPTS TO LAND NORTH OF TYRE

NC201133 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 20 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Press correspondents in the South have reported that early this morning Israeli forces made a naval landing attempt north of Tyre, between Az-Zahrani and Khayzaran villages. The force met with resistance while trying to land. An exchange of rocket and machinegun fire took place, forcing the Israeli force to withdraw.

Our correspondent in the south reports that Israeli artillery resumed its shelling of Hasbayya and the surrounding villages after the shelling had stopped at 0500 today.

10 NORWEGIAN UN SOLDIERS WOUNDED IN SOUTH

NC201556 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1515 GMT 20 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Long-range artillery today shelled Al-Hinniyah, Al-Ma'alliyah, Hasbayya, Al-'Ayshiyah and Al-Jarmaq. The shelling also covered villages close to Tyre. Correspondents reported that 10 Norwegian UN soldiers were wounded as a result of the shelling while moving in the area of Hasbayya, where shelling continued for about 4 hours.

AL-HUSS HOLDS MEETING WITH 'ARAFAT 21 JUL

NC211952 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1915 GMT 21 Jul 79 NC

[Text] The disquieting situation in the south was the topic of discussion at a meeting at Ad-Dawah tonight between Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and PLO chairman Yasir 'Arafat. Abu Jihad, the PLO military official, attended the meeting, which began at 2000. It has been learned that Prime Minister al-Huss discussed with 'Arafat the request Al-Huss made about a month ago for the removal of armed Palestinians from Ryre and its suburbs and for expanding this principle to cover all the south.

BEIRUT REPORTS ISRAELI RAID ON AD-DAMUR, SOUTH 22 JUL

NC221922 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Jul 79 NC

[Text] A savage Israeli raid on Ad-Damur and the south has resulted in a large number of casualties and material damage. Initial reports received from the areas subjected to the bombardment have indicated that about 18 persons were killed, 70 wounded, and several houses and cars were destroyed. The bombardment continued for about 30 minutes and was carried out by three formations of warplanes, which simultaneously bombarded Ad-Damur, (Al-'Aqbiyah) and As-Sarafand.

Syrian Aircraft Engage Planes

JN221922 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1918 GMT 22 Jul 79 JN

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1815 today, enemy aircraft shelled some positions in Az-Zahrani, Ad-Damur and As-Sarafand in southern Lebanon. Our fighter planes engaged the enemy and compelled him to stop his acts of aggression against our Arab people and to leave Lebanese airspace. The planes headed toward the occupied territories. All our aircraft have returned safely to base.

ISRAELI, MILITIA ARTILLERY BOMBARD SOUTH 22 JUL

NC222302 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 22 Jul 79 NC

[Text] There is no longer any limit to Israel's oppressive aggression against Lebanese territory. The savage air attack Sunday afternoon does not seem to have quenched Israel's arrogance. Israeli artillery and the artillery of the border militia tonight opened concentrated fire on some areas in southern Lebanon.

The NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Sidon reported a short time ago that the artillery shelling on Al-'Ayshiyah, Al-Jarmaq and Ar-Rayhan is continuing. The bombardment began at 2030, stopped just before 2200 and resumed again. A similar bombardment was directed against Al-'Urqub and Hasbayya. Some civilian casualties and an exodus of civilians from the Marj 'Uyun area toward Tibnin have been reported.

Al-Huss Statement

NC222208 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss tonight described the Israeli attack as an ugly crime. He called on the world to put an end to the Israeli arrogance.

In his statement, Al-Huss said that this was a blatant criminal action, and by committing it Israel has violated all international values, laws and norms. He added: How can other states keep quiet about such an ugly crime, which Israel has committed without an excuse--no matter how flimsy--against peaceful civilians in a UN-member country? What excuse can Israel give to justify the treacherous killing of peaceful citizens with the most sophisticated planes and weapons?

Prime Minister Al-Huss added: The time has come for the world to realize--particularly those states that Israel has been blackmailing in order to secure their support--that there is no limit to Israel's arrogance, contentiousness and disdain for human beings, mankind and the international community. These states must assume their responsibilities and put a decisive end to these Israeli practices.

KING HUSAYN ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 21 JUL

JN211129 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Excerpts] His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived in Damascus at noon today on a visit to Syria. He was received at the airport by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, the deputy prime ministers, several ministers, and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus. Upon their arrival at the guest palace, His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad and His Majesty King Husayn held a meeting attended by the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers and the minister of state for presidential affairs. On the fraternal Jordanian side, the meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and Court Minister 'Amir Khammash.

Talks Held

JN211652 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Text] The Jordanian side under His Majesty King Husayn and the Syrian side under President Hafiz al-Asad held extensive talks in Damascus today. The talks began with an expanded meeting held in the guest palace immediately upon his majesty's arrival in Damascus at noon today. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of Court 'Amir Khammash, and the Jordanian ambassador in Damascus. The meeting was also attended by Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs Jamil Shayya, Minister of State for Presidential Affairs Adib Milhim, and the Syrian ambassador in Amman.

At the end of the expanded meeting, His Majesty King Husayn and President Hafiz al-Asad held a closed meeting at the presidential palace. The Jordanian and Syrian sides met at the prime minister's office.

The talks were resumed during a luncheon which was hosted by President Hafiz al-Asad in honor of His Majesty King Husayn. During the meeting, the two sides discussed all the joint Arab issues and reviewed the Arab situation in light of the events and developments through which the Arab homeland is passing. They also assessed the current phase of the joint Arab action. They exchanged views on the future visualization of the situation in the Arab area. The two sides discussed the fraternal Jordanian-Syrian relations within the framework of coordination and cooperation between the two countries in the various fields.

AL-ASAD REPORTEDLY DISSATISFIED WITH JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA

NC212155 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2020 GMT 21 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] Damascus, 21 July--Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad held a closed meeting with King Husayn of Jordan, who visited Syria today. It has been learned from well-informed sources in the Syrian capital that the discussions between the Syrian president and King Husayn centered on a number of important issues within the framework of bilateral relations and in light of the sharp crisis that the 'Alawite regime in Syria is now facing.

These sources point out that President al-Asad expressed his resentment to King Husayn because of the widespread activities by the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan against the Syrian regime.

The Syrian president told King Husayn that he has information about widescale activities the Muslim Brotherhood in Jordan is carrying out against 'Alawites in Syria, and that it is accusing Al-Asad of being against Islam. This activity, Al-Asad added, is represented in meetings that groups of the Muslim Brotherhood are holding to incite public opinion in Jordan against the Syrian regime. These groups, he said, are also distributing leaflets against the Syrian regime and are pressuring some Jordanian newspapers not to adopt a pro-Syrian line. They are also threatening the Syrian Embassy in Lebanon.

These sources note that the Syrian president has told King Husayn that he was concerned with the attitude of Saudi Arabia, which supports the Sunnite Islamic groups that are against the 'Alawite Ba'thist regime, and that he fears that this might lead to an estrangement between the Syrian regime and Saudi Arabia. To prove his fear, the Syrian president pointed out that Saudi Arabia has not yet paid its $150 million financial commitment to Syria in accordance with the Baghdad conference's resolutions.

These sources further say that King Husayn briefed the Syrian president on the results of his recent visit to Saudi Arabia and conveyed to him Saudi Arabia's concern over the suppressive measures to which the Muslim Brotherhood and the Sunnite groups in Syria are being subjected. King Husayn also explained to President al-Asad the results of the visit of U.S. envoy Strauss and the U.S. eagerness to insure the success of the peace negotiations within the Camp David framework. Expressing his opinion on this matter, King Husayn said that he does not refuse any effort that would lead to a just and comprehensive peace, to the restoration of the West Bank and Jerusalem, and to the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people.

King Husayn also emphasized to the Syrian president that he will not permit any armed Palestinian action against Israel from Jordanian territory.

KHADDAM, GROMYKO EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

JN211651 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko have exchanged cables of congratulations on the 35th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID RETURNS FROM MONROVIA SUMMIT, BENIN

LD220108 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid returned an hour ago from Cotonou. He made a brief stopover there after leaving Monrovia, where the 16th OAU summit ended.

MAURITANIA

PRIME MINISTER HEYDALLA ON PEACE, ECONOMY, AMNESTY

AB201525 Nouakchott CHAAB in French 11 Jul 79 p 2, 8 AB

[Speech given by Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, prime minister of Mauritania, on 10 Jul to mark the first anniversary of Armed Forces Day]

[Text] Mr President of the Military Committee for National Salvation, members of the Military Committee for National Salvation, ministers, ambassadors, dear compatriots: By declaring July 10 the festival of the armed forces, the Military Committee for National Salvation wishes to dedicate a day which witnessed the eruption of the armed forces onto the political scene to save the country from moral degradation and decomposition. In fact, that day the vanguard of the nation decided to take power not for the sake of power, but to stop a process which was ineluctably leading the country to ruin. The program stated right in the first communique had one single aim, for it merely set forth three main avenues of action: to restore peace, to reconstruct the national economy, to reestablish democratic institutions.

That is what the armed forces wanted to achieve when the country was suffering under the effects of an unjust and absurd war, added to the effects of 20 years of shameless squandering of its meagre resources, when the country was stifling under the influence of a sole party--a veritable den of parasites--and under the weight of unrestricted absolute personal power. This country had lost all credibility and our people had forgotten the virtues inspired by its holy religion, Islam, which was the source of its pride. Not one officer, not one noncommissioned officer, not one soldier, not one citizen could accept this nation's destruction because of the blindness, enslavement to foreign interests of a power which finally represented only itself.

July 10 therefore constitutes a significant date for our country. This is why that day has been welcomed by a wave of enthusiasm from deep down in the hearts of this people who, in unison, uttered that day a cry of freedom after so many years of oppression and muzzling.

Dear compatriots, I shall not draw up a balance sheet of the year, because our people have heard such things a great many times showing that all was well while that same people sank year after year into moral and material poverty. I shall not make any promises either, because you have also heard too many false ones. I shall only tell you about what was actually undertaken, about what is being done in front of your own eyes. With regard to the Sahara war, contacts are going on with the POLISARIO and the other parties involved in order to find a solution to the problem and to transform--as far as we are concerned--the cease-fire into a definite end to hostilities.

Hoping that peace will soon be established in all the Maghreb region, I urgently appeal, on this memorable day, to the leaders of the neighbors and brother populations to knock down the last barriers which still separate us from peace. Our contribution to this enterprise, among other initiatives, consisted in the strengthening of our brotherly relations with the Kingdom of Morocco, in achieving uninterrupted contacts with the POLISARIO, and in seeking to reestablish our diplomatic relations with Algeria. Our determination to come to a solution in this painful conflict is sincere and only equals our firm will to defend our sovereignty with our own means, that is to say to rely on ourselves before everything.

At this stage I must address in particular the members of the armed forces, to tell them that the present cease-fire, or the peace that we expect to come very soon, must not produce a demobilizing effect on them, that their effort to insure the security of the country must not slacken. In fact, only a strong, well-organized and well-equipped army, only an army whose officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers are well trained and adequately master their equipment, only an army whose spirit is high and whose dedication is certain can defend the country against all external aggression. It is thanks to your indomitable courage that, despite deplorable moral and material conditions you have succeeded in defending in the most loyal way your dear nation; it is thanks to your indomitable courage that the hand which we held out to you on July 10 was seized.

I am sure that tommorrow all attempts at armed action or pressure will fail before the resistance our army and our people will mount.

Regarding the reconstruction of the national economy and the reestablishment of democratic institutions, that is a long-term project that the Military Committee for National Salvation and the government have undertaken for some weeks by first tackling two essential issues whose solution is necessary for the achievement of any progress in the economic, social and political fields. That is the rehabilitation of public finances and the reorganizing of the administration. The battle thus waged on the domestic front is no less important than the defense of our borders.

All citizens of this country should mobilize themselves to back resolutely and actively the policy of austerity and recovery undertaken by the Military Committee for National Salvation and the government. You in particular, the officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, holders since July 10 of the national legitimacy, have the imperious duty of applying more strictly than the other citizens the policy of austerity and recovery.

Austerity means for us the end of lying and squandering, in order to save the benefits of taxes paid by the citizens of this country to provide them with the services necessary to the setting up the infrastructure required for economic development, so as to help the most deprived social stratas of the population. The recovery aims before everything to put back into operation the machinery of state, a machinery completely blocked up by the administrative practices of the ancient regime. In fact, the administration aimed not at serving the state but at enriching the officials and their cronies. Dear compatriots, officers, noncommissioned officers and soldiers, in order to restore the credibility of the state, both domestically and abroad in order to rehabilitate public finances, to put the economy back on its feet, which are short term objectives of austerity and recovery, real sacrifices are required. Nevertheless these sacrifices should not be borne only by the most deprived. To that end and along with the austerity measures, we have decided to cut down the prices of some staple goods.

We have also decided that the measure concerning administrative housing will be applied taking into account the social situation of junior civil servants. In fact, not a single effort will be neglected to safeguard the interests of the most deprived and even to better their condition and at the same time, not one effort will be overlooked for a strict application of the austerity measures.

These objectives of austerity and recovery need as I said, the contribution of all and by calling on all citizens of this country to contribute to them with zeal, I do not forget those gone astray whose behavior has recently caused them to be pursued or put under house arrest. These also have to contribute to the common effort and, to that end, we have decided to free them and to trust them hoping that they will understand the meaning and the scope of this act. This applies to all those who are wanted or who have been put under custody or house arrest following school disturbances in the month of May 1979.

Regarding foreign policy, our country will work to reinforce its relations with its traditional friends and to broaden their circle.

Regarding the peoples fighting for their freedom, we express our solidarity with the combatants of Palestine, Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

To conclude this brief message, I appeal to all Mauritanians to transcend their internal contradictions and unify in order to build their common destiny.

SUDAN

PRESIDENT NUMAYRI RETURNS FROM MONROVIA OAU SUMMIT

JN211949 Khartoum SUNA in English 1920 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 21 July (SUNA)--President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri arrived home from Monrovia after attending the 16th conference of the OAU summit which concluded its sessions this morning.

President Numayri lauded Sudan's delegation's role in the conference deliberations on various issues and its effective participation in solving them, which added to the success of the conference.

The active role and participation of the delegation was greatly appreciated by all delegations in the conference.

BRIEFS

LOAN FROM JAPAN--Khartoum, 21 July--An agreement was signed here today according to which the Japanese Government will give Sudan a grant-in-aid amounting to $5 million to establish rice projects in the White Nile Province. The agreement was signed for Sudan by Hashim 'Uthman, Sudanese Foreign Ministry under secretary, and for the Japanese Government by Fumito Hirano, the Japanese ambassador in Khartoum. [Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Jul 79 JN]

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO FRONT RELEASES MAURITANIAN PRISONER

LD202332 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] One of the Mauritanian prisoners of war was handed over yesterday by the POLISARIO Front to the Mali charge d'affaires in Algiers.

DETAILS OF 22 JUL CABINET SESSION REPORTED

TA221657 Tel Aviv IDF in Hebrew 1510 GMT 22 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Today's weekly Cabinet session included current matters and a report on the prime minister's health. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports:

['Abadi] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, who visited Mr Begin last night, reported to the ministers on the latter's health: The prime minister feels well and there is some, although slow, improvement in his condition. The prime minister is meeting his confidantes, reading and walking down the hospital's corridor.

A telephone call was made to the prime minister in the course of the Cabinet session and he heard a report on its progress.

In the afternoon, Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich reported to the prime minister on the entire meeting and Transportation Minister Landau also visited him. In a few hours, the prime minister will meet with head of the opposition, MK Shim'on Peres. The prime minister's office is in continuous contact with Mr Begin and is reporting to him directly.

The Cabinet, which was chaired by Professor Yadin, did not discuss the issue of a replacement for the prime minister. Professor Yadin will chair the Cabinet's sessions and will handle the routine issues. However, he was not officially appointed as the prime minister's replacement since it has not been specifically determined that the prime minister could not fulfil his duties.

As for the issues on the Cabinet's agenda: First, the UN Security Council condemnation of the establishment of settlements in the conquered territories, including Jerusalem.

[Na'or--begin recording] The Cabinet rejects the decision of the Security Council of 20 Jul 1979 regarding the report of the Security Council's committee on settlements. The Cabinet reiterates its position, as expressed by Israel's ambassador to the United Nations in his appearance before the Security Council. The Cabinet reendorses Israel's positions concerning the status of Jerusalem as well as the legitimacy of the settlements as they have been stated and published in its decisions on these matters. Israel will not cooperate with the Security Council's committee on settlements. [end recording]

['Abadi] Israel has not cooperated with this committee to date because, in its opinion, it is not impartial. Its conclusions already appear in its letter of appointment. The committee is guided by predetermined positions which state that the settlements are illegal and their existence contradicts the fourth Geneva conference charter. Therefore, the committee was not allowed to enter Israeli territory. The committee prepared its report based only on its visits to Arab countries. In a very sharp speech the Israeli representative to the United Nations, Professor Blum, defined the report prepared by the committee as false and distorted. At the Cabinet session, the foreign minister raised the proposal to reject the Security Council's decision and this proposal was unanimously accepted following a brief debate.

Another Security Council debate was included on the agenda: the debate to be held on Tuesday regarding the continuation of the activities of the UN force in the Sinai. The Cabinet had to determine its position regarding the compromise reached on this subject between the United States and the Soviet Union.

According to this compromise, the UNTSO [UN Truce Supervision Organization] force--the force of the UN observers in the Middle East--will replace UNEF--the UN force in the Sinai.

[Na'or--begin recording] A decision was adopted on this issue in a consultation held with the deputy prime minister. Its contents will first be reported to the U.S. secretary of state and be published only later. [end recording]

['Abadi] In the consultations conducted by the ministers, it was apparently decided to accept the compromise proposal on the condition that all UN personnel to be stationed in the Sinai be from countries having diplomatic relations with Israel. This is the main reservation on the Cabinet's part concerning UNTSO, although there are other reservations. The UNTSO force which was established after the Sinai campaign is a small force composed only of observers. It was stipulated in the peace treaty that the force in Sinai include soldiers as well. Another reservation: It is stated in the Camp David accord that the UN forces will be stationed only if all the members of the Security Council agree. However, the UNTSO force is directly under the authority of the UN secretary general. However, it was decided to accept the U.S.-Soviet compromise with only one reservation.

Today the Cabinet consolidated the draft bill on the arrangements for the requisition of land in the Negev for the benefit of the peace treaty. The finance minister will submit the draft bill to the Knesset tomorrow.

This law is meant to arrange the speedy evacuation of requisitioned lands in order to make possible the rapid construction of one of the airfields which will be erected in the Negev. The other two airfields will be erected in uninhabited sites. It was explained in the Cabinet that if the evacuation of the Bedouin living on land earmarked for the airfield is not arranged within 3 months it will be impossible to finish the construction of the airfield within 2 and 1/2 years. The new law specified the last date for the evacuation of the requisitioned land, but leaves the Bedouin to be evacuated the right to appeal to an appeals committee to determine the compensation to be paid to them. The law does not deny the right of the Bedouin to appeal to the high court of justice and appeal the decision. One of the ministers compared the evacuation of 5,000 Bedouin from the airfield site to the evacuation of the inhabitants of the Rafah approaches. At the end of the meeting, the Cabinet secretary said no economic matters were discussed.

[Na'or--begin recording] The Cabinet did not discuss economic matters, issues of oil, prices, subsidies, issues of freezing and thawing prices. [end recording]

Dayan Trip Approved

TA221658 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1430 GMT 22 Jul 79 TA

[Excerpt] The Cabinet approved the foreign minister's trip to Holland, at the invitation of the Government of the Netherlands. Mr Dayan will depart on 25 July for a 3-day visit.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN'S CONDITION DETAILED

TA201218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 20 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will remain in Hadassah hospital another 10 days to 2 weeks.

His physicians reported that general analyses proved that his general condition was normal. However, a small obstruction was found in a little vein which was disturbing his sight and making him dizzy. Mr Begin will remain hospitalized to have some rest.

The physicians pointed out that the prime minister was in a good mood and he has been talking to ministers and members of his office.

STATEMENT ISSUED ON TERRORIST-UNIFIL COOPERATION

TA201600 Jerusalem Government Press Office in English 19 Jul 79 pp 1-6 TA

[Text] 1. UNIFIL Cooperation With Terrorists

On 15 June, 1979, weapons and sabotage material were discovered in the vehicle of Nigerian Lt Col Alfred Gom, near the Sha'ar Hagay entrance to Jerusalem. The said colonel, serving with the UNIFIL force in southern Lebanon, had received the contraband from a PLO agent, for transfer to a PLO contact in Jerusalem. Thirty bricks of TNT, seventy fingers of explosives charges, sixty detonators, two machineguns, a Kalashnikov rifle and ten handgrenades were discovered in the UN officers' suitcase. This episode once again highlighted the "special relationship" existing between UNIFIL and the PLO

A. In accordance with UNIFIL's mandate (UN Resolutions 425 and 426, dated 19 and 20 March, 1978, and associated documents, the UN force is obligated to prevent terrorist infiltration into the buffer zone, for which it is entrusted, and to prevent the presence and operation of terrorists from the UN zone.

However, in reality, the United Nations considers it sagacious to grant consideration to the terrorists, under the assumption that UNIFIL's success depends upon PLO cooperation. As a result of this distorted interpretation of its mission, UNIFIL has contributed to the formalization of relations between the United Nations and the PLO, in which the United Nations recognizes and deals with PLO functionaries in an ostensibly legitimate framework.

B. A routine set of relations has evolved between UNIFIL units and the terrorists, including certain instances in which assistance was rendered by UNIFIL personnel to terrorist activity.

C. The United Nations considers cooperation in the field with the terrorists as vital and worth encouraging. Therefore, UNIFIL settles all disputes with the PLO through negotiations, and even grants concessions to the terrorists whenever it deems necessary.

2. The UNIFIL Withdrawal from the Tyre Enclave--A Result of Terrorist Pressure

The UNIFIL mandate did not specifically define the force's area of operation, leaving this matter to be decided after contacts between Israel and the United Nations.

From the outset, UN functionaries were of the opinion that the UN forces should be deployed in the Tyre enclave, inclusive of the Al-Qasimiyah Bridge--even though this area had not been occupied by the IDF. In accordance with this decision, a French contingent (which arrived in the area at the end of March 1978) was stationed with the Tyre enclave. The force established its headquarters in Tyre, and UN personnel intended to maintain a sizable presence in this area, in order to contain regional terrorist activity.

At that time, UN officials explained that they intended to reinforce the French contingent in the Tyre enclave with another battalion, so as to check terrorist infiltration into the entire region.

However, the United Nations backtracked on its position due to terrorist opposition to UNIFIL activity in the Tyre region, and the unwillingness of commanders in the field to risk a violent confrontation. First, the French contingent reversed its intention of controlling the Al-Qasimiyah Bridge. Later, in the wake of the murder of two French soldiers and the wounding of a French battalion commander by terrorist forces (2 May 1978), the French withdrew from Tyre enclave (after having maintained a presence there for 6 weeks), and redeployed along the enclave's periphery.

Only a small, symbolic and ineffective UNIFIL force, which has no influence over events in the field, remained in the enclave itself. As a rationalization for this Al-Qasimiyah withdrawal, the excuse proffered was that the Tyre enclave and the Al-Qasimiyah Bridge had not been captured by the IDF and hence did not fall within UNIFIL jurisdiction. This reasoning of course stood in direct contradiction with UNIFIL's originally espoused intentions which had been underlined by the force's 6-week stay in the Tyre enclave.

3. Terrorist Presence Within UN Territory

A. When the IDF withdrew from Lebanon, it handed over to UNIFIL territory free of terrorists. UNIFIL commanders at that time declared that they intended to enforce the mandate with which they had been entrusted: i.e., to keep the area free of terrorists and all armed elements. In regard to terrorists, regulations stated that UNIFIL must prevent their infiltration, disarm and expel such infiltrators from UNIFIL territory. At that time UNIFIL likewise refused to honor PLO demands that their members be permitted to travel southwards, in accordance with the provisions of the 1969 Cairo accord, claiming that the said agreement was a private matter between the Government of Lebanon and the terrorists and did not obligate UNIFIL.

However, when it became apparent that the implementation of the mandate entailed confrontation and involvement in shooting incidents, a UNIFIL tendency to resolve incidents via negotiation--and if need be even by concession--grew.

B. As a result of increased terrorist pressure, a gradual infiltration of terrorists southwards into UNIFIL territory was permitted. UNIFIL, now resolved to terrorist presence, abandoned efforts to expel such elements from their territory. However, the force went beyond mere tacit compliance with terrorist demands. At the end of May 1978, the presence of groups of terrorist which had infiltrated into UNIFIL territory became institutionalized by an agreement between the United Nations and the PLO which permitted the transfer of non-military supplies to terrorist groups already present on UNIFIL territory. This agreement constituted a concession to a request made by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. In exchange, the PLO for their part promised to assist UNIFIL in its mission, and to put an end to the infiltration of additional groups of terrorists into UNIFIL territory. This accord not only granted legitimacy to the terrorists to stay in UNIFIL territory but likewise rendered the UNIFIL mandate devoid of content.

C. As a result of the UNIFIL concessions to the terrorists:

1) The number of terrorists in UNIFIL territory continued to grow in as much as the terrorists considered the May 1978 agreement a basis for increasing their presence in that region.

According to UN admissions, the terrorists continued to simultaneously step up infiltration attempts into UNIFIL territory, as well as operations against Israel and Christian enclaves, from and via UNIFIL territory. According to UN estimates, the number of terrorists in territory under UN control in 1978 were 190, while by June 1979 their number had grown to 270 (an increase of over 40 percent). We should note that the latter figure does not reflect reality and that the actual terrorist presence in the area numbers 400 (mostly in the Qana-Juwaya)-Dayr 'Amis "triangle").

2) UNIFIL did not enforce its May 1978 caveat to 'Arafat that all terrorists in excess of the 190 present at the time of the accord would be expelled.

3) At the present time, the UNIFIL troops do not enter within a given radius of terrorist position situated within UNIFIL territory and at times UNIFIL even permits terrorists to move fully armed in the territory within its jurisdiction--in contradiction to all previous agreements. This situation has prevailed since UNIFIL had granted the terrorists extra-territoriality within a 500-meter radius of their positions last March. No UN soldiers thus enter the confine and the terrorists are free to do so as they choose in these areas.

4. Nature of the UNIFIL-Terrorist Relationship

Within the course of time a set of relations evolved between UNIFIL personnel and the terrorists (both within and beyond UNIFIL territory. This relationship not only departed from the norms prescribed by UNIFIL's aims, but, on the contrary, actually facilitated the conduct of terrorist operations against Israel and the Christian enclaves. The following are some manifestations of this relationship:

A. UNIFIL personnel as individuals have assisted in transporting combat material to terrorists in Israel. Thus:

1) On 15 April 1979, weapons and explosives were discovered in the vehicle of Alfred Gom, a Nigerian lieutenant colonel serving with UNIFIL (see above). The colonel had received the material from a PLO agent for transfer to a terrorist contact in Jerusalem. The shipments found in a valise in the colonel's possession containced 30 bricks of TNT, 70 fingers of explosive material, 60 detonators, 2 submachine guns, a Kalashnikov rifle and 10 handgrenades.

2) On 18 February 1979, a Senegalese officer serving with UNIFIL in southern Lebanon was arrested while attempting to smuggle explosives in a UN jeep to a Fatah contact in Acre. The officer, who had been recruited by the Fatah organization in Lebanon, transported 30 bricks of explosives, and 101 electric detonators (destined for use in terrorist attacks against Israel) in a spare tire. He had undertaken this act for monetary reward. His interrogation revealed that this was not the first time that the officer had smuggled sabotage material on behalf of Fatah.

B. Instances exist wherein UNIFIL personnel have aided terrorists by supplying intelligence data and material for monetary reward. Thus:

1) It is known that UNIFIL officers gave terrorists a set of maps of southern Lebanon and northern Israel.

2) On 29 April 1979 the terrorist Mustafa Hilwah, who had been captured by the Christian militiamen while en route to carry out a terror operation in Israel, confirmed that an Irish UNIFIL officer had supplied terrorists deployed in Tyre with information and photographs of military installations in northern Israel and the Christian enclaves, and that UNIFIL officers took advantage of diplomatic mail to send terrorist correspondence to Europe.

According to the terrorist, the Irish officer had received $25,000 for the documents which he had supplied. The terrorist likewise admitted that UNIFIL soldiers sell arms to terrorists and that several UNIFIL personnel had supplied terrorists deployed in the Beaufort Castle with communications equipment for operational use.

3) It is a known fact that UNIFIL personnel purchase equipment and warm winter clothing (such as insulated jackets) and later turn these over to the terrorists.

C. Fraternization takes place between UNIFIL personnel and terrorists. Such occurrences understandably contribute to UNIFIL negligence in the curtailment of terrorist activity. Thus the Lebanese journal AS-SAFIR reported on 27 March 1979 that the terrorists had attended a party on the occasion of the changing of the Norwegian battalion. The incoming as well as the outgoing battalion commanders, the Norwegian plenipotentiary in Lebanon, as well as Norwegian and Nepalese officers, attended the event. At the party terrorist representative (Abu Sa'id) thanked the departing forces for their activity in the region, and the battalion commander and plenipotentiary thanked the terrorists for their understanding and cooperation.

D. Last year a number of terrorist squads who had passed through UNIFIL territory without being stopped, infiltrated Israel with the intent of carrying out attacks. In one such instance the captured terrorists admitted in their interrogation that their base had been situated within UNIFIL territory, and that they were stopped by UNIFIL personnel.

E. Even in those instances where UNIFIL personnel do apprehend terrorists attempting to infiltrate the territory under UNIFIL jurisdiction, the intercepted terrorists are escorted beyond the confines of the area and their weapons are restored to them. It is obvious that such a policy cannot be effective in discouraging the terrorists from re-attempting to infiltrate UNIFIL territory.

F. Recently, a new technique for introducing terrorists into UNIFIL-controlled territory was uncovered. PLO liaison officers introduce terrorists--whom they claim to be escorting--into the said areas. These terrorists remain in the territory after the liaison officers withdraw.

5. A Biased Approach Towards the Christians

Despite the intensification of terrorist activity in southern Lebanon and the recent marked increase in terrorist infiltrations into UNIFIL territory, which the United Nations itself readily admits (the 11th report of the secretary general to the United Nations, June 1979), the United Nations employs bias in its approach vis-a-vis the terrorists and the Christian militiamen.

The United Nations consistently presents the Christian militiamen as their principal and most severe problem while preferring to gloss over their relations with the terrorists as a routine problem of minor importance. Thus:

A. UNIFIL refrains from comparing the degree of violence in incidents in which UNIFIL personnel were involved with the terrorists, with that of those incidents where UNIFIL personnel were involved with Christian militias, though the former incidents infinitely exceed the latter in terms of violence and bloodshed. According to the UN sources themselves, only one UNIFIL soldier has been killed by the Christian militia in comparison to five UN soldiers killed by the terrorists.

Even so, the United Nations has chosen to ignore the murder of an additional six UN soldiers, killed in encounters with the terrorists (four Norwegian soldiers were killed when their helicopter crashed on 3 February 1979, and two additional incidents in which UNIFIL soldiers were shot by terrorists. UN communiques attributed their deaths to "unidentified sources" of fire).

It is clear however that the United Nations chooses to emphasize its clashes with the Christian militia while downplaying the clashes with the terrorists.

B. The United Nations constantly emphasizes the PLO's cooperative attitude, and attempts to create the impression that the terrorists who clash with UNIFIL in southern Lebanon belong to radical terrorist organizations which are not under PLO control.

Thus, although the UN secretary general's report (11 June 1979) takes note of the fact that the terrorists have increased their infiltration attempts into UNIFIL territory and have stepped up their hijackings of UN automobiles, the report went to great lengths to create the impression that the PLO should not be held responsible for these actions.

C. Similarly to the abovementioned report, the United Nations hastily endorses the PLO announcement that it would not initiate operations from UNIFIL territory and that it would vacate the terrorists and their officers from Tyre--before it was conclusively proven that the terrorists indeed planned to do so, and despite the fact that it was clear that they had no intention of carrying out their verbal promises.

D. While the United Nations continues to press for the introduction of UNIFIL troops into the Christian enclaves, the United Nations does not concurrently pressure the PLO to permit UNIFIL to strengthen its presence in the Tyre enclave beyond the token UN force stationed there.

6. The Terrorists Continue To Deceive UNIFIL Personnel, In Spite of Their Professed Mutual Cooperation

Since the start of May 1979, an increase has been noted in terrorist theft of vehicles belonging to the UNIFIL force and kidnapings of UNIFIL personnel themselves--in spite of the professed cooperation and coexistence between the two parties.

Even thoughthe vehicles and/or the personnel have, in most cases, been restored, the very act of kidnaping and/or hijacking is indicative of the terrorists' low regard for UNIFIL. Aside from these hijackings, the terrorists began to increase their infiltration into the UNIFIL zone and, as a result, several encounters have taken place between UNIFIL personnel and the terrorists.

Following are a number of examples:

--A jeep from the Irish contingent was hijacked.

--Terrorists kidnaped six UNIFIL soldiers, including their vehicle, from the Norwegian unit.

--Terrorists kidnaped a number of UNIFIL personnel from the Type battalion along with their jeep. The personnel were returned but the jeep remained in the possession of the terrorists.

--A Dutch officer and his vehicle were hijacked by terrorists; both the officer and his car were returned after several hours.

--Twenty-eight personnel belonging to the Tyre battalion were incarcerated by terrorists. The Tyre soldiers were released only after exhaustive negotiations between a UNIFIL officer and PLO representatives--but all their weapons were confiscated by the terrorists.

--The terrorists opened fire upon a Tyre position near 'Ayn B'al (approximately six km east of Ar-Rashidiyah).

--Terrorists attacked a Dutch post at (Ra's al-Bida) (in the western section) with bazooka and a small arms force.

7. In summation, although UNIFIL, in principal, is interested in preventing the presence and infiltration of terrorists into its buffer zone (and occasionally even takes positive action to achieve this goal), in practice, the UNIFIL force accepts the terrorist presence and activities and even extends them passive or active assistance which facilitates terrorist operations against Israel.

Siilasvuo Denial

TA211302 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 21 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The commander of the UN forces in the Middle East, Gen Ensio Siilasvuo, has strongly denied charges that UNIFIL soldiers are cooperating with the terrorists in Southern Lebanon. He claims that such accusations, publicized in the Israeli media, are merely imaginary. He was interviewed by the Danish newspaper AKTUELT.

HADDAD ORDERS MILITIAS TO FIRE IF UN UNITS AID PLO

TA220709 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Jul 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The commander of the Christian militias in southern Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad, has warned the United Nations that his people would no longer protect it and that if the UN continues to support the terrorists, he will attack UN forces openly in his territories. The commanders of the militias, headed by Sa'd Haddad, claim that coordination between the terrorists and UNIFIL soldiers is increasing and that there are 20 Palestinian military strongholds in the UN-controlled zone, with artillery, mortars and other military equipment. Our correspondent in the north Yehezqel HaMe'iri reports:

[HaMe'iri--begin recording] The terrorists move freely in the areas under UN control. They cross the UN lines, even in broad daylight, on their way to attack militia posts. After carrying out the attack they flee through those very areas without any UN intervention.

A serious turning point was noted at the end of last week in this overt and close cooperation, the militia commanders claim, after a 3-man terrorist squad found shelter with one of the UN Irish units during a pursuit by the militia fighters near the village of Hula. These events were brought to the attention of the commander of the militias, Maj Sa'd Haddad, who was hospitalized at the Haifa Rambam hospital. He sent a warning to UN headquarters in An-Naqurah, saying that his men had been ordered to open fire indiscriminately from now on, including at UN bases that provide either shelter or aid. The commanders of the militias accuse UNIFIL commander Gen Emanuel Erskine of having coordinated the cooperation and aid the terrorists receive from his men at his last meeting with terrorist leader Yasir 'Arafat. The commanders of the militias protested the meeting, but Erskine has rejected their protest, claiming that his meeting with 'Arafat was supposedly intended to advance peace and quiet in Lebanon in general and in the south in particular. [end recording]

TERRORISTS, MILITIA CLASH IN SOUTHERN LEBANON 21 Jul

TA211110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 21 Jul 79 TA

[Text] A terrorist force crossed the Al-Litani River in southern Lebanon last night, opening bazooka and machinegun fire on the Shi'ite village of Dibbin in the central enclave. Our correspondent Yehezqel HaMe'iri reports that, on crossing, the terrorists passed through UN-controlled areas. Following an hour-long shootout with the militiamen, the terrorists withdrew to an area north of the Al-Litani. A Shi'ite soldier from the militias was badly injured and was removed to the good fence, from where he was flown by an Israeli Air Force helicopter to Rambam hospital in Haifa.

Our correspondent adds that yesterday another terrorist squad corssed the UN-controlled area, approaching the village of Hula. After the terrorists were discovered, the militiamen started to pursue them and the terrorists found temporary shelter with an Irish UN unit. Later, a private vehicle arrived at the base and collected the terrorists. The spokesman for the militias has told our correspondent that at present the terrorists have 20 strongholds in the UN-controlled areas, and that there are at least ten artillery pieces in them.

TERRORISTS SHELL SOUTHERN LEBANESE VILLAGES 22 Jul

TA230530 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2225 GMT 22 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Metulla, 22 Jul--A Shi'ite citizen was killed and others wounded by heavy terrorists artillery shelling of the residents of the enclave north of Metulla. The terrorists shelled the village of Dibbin and adjacent village from all their positions beginning at 2000.

The killed and injured were transferred to the good fence in Metulla. Houses were hit and roads, water and electric lines were damaged in this heavy shelling. The militia forces returned the fire of the aggressors.

It is believed that the terrorists' shelling was in reaction to the Israeli Air Force attack which severely hit terrorist concentrations in southern Lebanon today.

NEW CHIEF OF ARMY GENERAL STAFF REPLACES FARBOD

LD211034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] It was announced today that Brig Gen Hoseyn Shaker has been appointed by the prime minister as chief of the Combined General Staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran effective 19 July 1979. The post was formerly occupied by Major General Farbod.

According to a report we have received, Gen Taqi Riyahi, the minister of national defense, and General Shaker today went to the headquarters of the Army General Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran to introduce the latter.

Brig Gen Hoseyn Shaker was born in 1928 and attended courses at the U.S. Command and Staff College and the National Defense Academy in Iran. His last post was head of the Scientific Council of the Officer's College.

INA on Farbod Resignation

JN221600 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1507 GMT 22 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 22 July--The former chief of staff, Maj Gen Naser Farbod, revealed that he resigned because the army was used to oppress citizens and because of interference by others in army affairs.

In statements published today by the Iranian evening paper ETTELA'AT, Major General Farbod says that his attempt to make the army independent, with its own ideology, was opposed by officials and others.

Farbod said that when political differences occur between one group and another the army should not be used to strike at citizens in the name of maintaining law and order.

Farbod gave an example for the proper use of the army and its duty, referring to dispatching the army to Gonbad-e Kavus following the outbreak of disturbances there, and describing how the army succeeded in winning the confidence of all parties to end the crisis. However, he said, there have been others who used the army for different purposes.

Farbod stressed that in the future the army should not be used to interfere in internal differences among the people and to oppress the other side. Farbod asserted: I have sensed this danger on many occasions.

Farbod warned that interference by Khomeyni's committees in army affairs leads to the loss of army discipline and hampers the proper performance of military duties.

ARMY GENERAL STAFF NAME CHANGED TO COMBINED GENERAL STAFF

LD211802 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to the public relations office of the Iranian Islamic Republic Army, the name of the General Staff of the Islamic Republic Army has been changed to the Combined General Staff of Iranian Islamic Republic [Setad-e Moshtarak-e Artesh-e Jomhuri-ye Eslami-ye Iran].

AFP: MILITARY POLICE CHIEF AMIR-RAHIMI RESIGNS

NC210815 Paris AFP in English 0802 GMT 21 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 21 (AFP)--Iran's military police chief General 'Azizollah Amir-Rahimi, sacked earlier this month and then promptly reinstated on the orders of the country's spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, today resigned.

The general, who said he had been in constant disagreement with the country's government and other generals since the Islamic revolution, told newsmen here he was resigning out of "duty and respect for Ayatollah Khomeyni".

He planned to remain in Iran and had refused to be named military attache in Paris or in a number of other European countries, he added.

Gen. Amir-Rahimi told newsmen today he had asked in vain for the release of officers imprisoned after the revolution, an improvement in the conditions of their detention, and their trial by a tribunal including at least one officer. "I wanted the revolution to have a humane face", he said.

He had also made unsuccessful appeals for a return of order and discipline in the army, the absence of which had led to unrest in the provinces and the country's difficulties in general, he noted.

Gen. Amir-Rahimi, who expressed his opposition to the return of foreign advisors to the Iranian Army and the recent appointment of an ayatollah as deputy defense minister, said he favoured partial autonomy in the regions but fiercely opposed any form of secession.

He had favoured the use of a strong hand to deal withunrest among the Arab minority in the oil-rich southern province of Khuzestan, he added.

The general, who regretted the absence of a "strong and courageous government", said Defense Minister Gen. Riyahi reproached him for "saying too much."

But, he noted, "When the government and army leaders do not listen to me I address the people directly. Everywhere in the world, when a general sees his country being torn apart, how can he remain calm and keep silent?"

Tehran on Appointment as Attache

LD211036 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] On the proposal of the National Defense Ministry and approved by the prime minister and endorsed by the minister of foreign affairs of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Brig Gen 'Azizollah Rahimi has been appointed as the military attache of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran to France. A letter from the national defense minister to the minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran states: Since we do not currently have a military attache in the neighboring countries of Belgium, Switzerland and Italy and should the ministry of foreign affairs approve this appointment, he will also temporarily hold this post in these countries.

Attache Appointment Denied

LD211452 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1430 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a telephone report from the office of the prime minister, the report on the appointment of Brig Gen 'Azizollah Amir-Rahimi as the Provisional Iranian Islamic Government's military attache to France, which had been reported in the 0930 newscast, is hereby denied.

GOVERNMENT EXPELS NEW YORK TIMES CORRESPONDENT

LD221100 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Government today officially asked the correspondent of the New York TIMES to leave Iran. [passage indistinct] Yusef Ebrahim, the New York TIMES correspondent, has been working in Iran since 1978. He was summoned today by the foreign press director of the Ministry of National Guidance, and the Iranian Government's decision [words indistinct] was conveyed to him. He is the second U.S. correspondent to be expelled from Iran. [passage indistinct]

TEHRAN REPORTS CLASHES NEAR TURKISH BORDER 20 JUL

LD201130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] PARS has reported that in the wake of clashes between the security forces and guards and armed members of the tribes in the region of (Qal-eh Hesar) and Nazlu pass, near the city of Urumiyeh, the latest reports speak of relative calm in the area. Mr Haqgu, the governor general of East Azarbayjan, today told a PARS correspondent: The border gendarme post at Sero is being surrounded by local armed people, and food and medical supplies are being sent to the people inside the post by helicopter. He said: We have no information concerning the fate of the 13 people who, in response to the crusade for reconstruction, had been sent to the Sero region to help in harvesting crops and were held hostage after the buildup of tension in the region.

Mr Haqgu added: Since this morning, the clashes between the security forces and the forces dispatched to the area and the armed people in Nazlu pass have stopped. We have no report concerning the probable number of dead or injured.

At the same time, the army announced in Urumiyeh that effective today, 20 July, the safeguarding of the security of the people in this region has been assigned to the army and that the 64th Division will exercise its revolutionary responsibility in this respect.

Yesterday afternoon, armed robbers in the city of Maku, near the Turkish border, attacked the Revolutionary Guards in a place called (Kharmandala). Two of the guards were killed. The governor general of West Azarbayjan told PARS: In the attack by the robbers on the Maku guards, two of the robbers were also killed. The two martyred guards were named (Khosrow Mahmudi) and (Sadeqi), and they were from the Bazargan area. The identity of the robbers is still not clear. The gendarmerie personnel and the guards from Maku are chasing the robbers and investigating the matter.

Tense Situation 21 Jul

LD211744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, a tense situation persists in Sero near Urumiyeh. Haqgug, governor general of West Azarbayjan, announced today that during clashes yesterday three more mojahedin were martyred.

The governor general said: Yesterday afternoon and evening, army and police units returned from the critical area in Nazlu without incident. There were strong rumors last night in Urumiyeh that armed individuals were going to attack the town. Therefore, a number of people contacted the office of the governor general. However, it must be pointed out that some people are fomenting these rumors in order to cause panic among the people.

The governor general continued: Today the leader of the Mahabad Kurds [name indistinct] proposed to me that the individuals stationed at border posts in Sero should be recruited from among the local people and I told him that we are not opposed to recruiting local guards. However, we must have access to these posts. Unfortunately, the road has been closed by armed Kurds. He added that it is necessary to have time and opportunity in order to recruit local people. Unfortunately, the opportunist elements do not give us any opportunity. In conclusion, the governor general said that five of the mojahedin who had been taken hostage in Sero by the Kurds have been freed and returned to town.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Reportedly Repelled

LD220942 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] It was learned yesterday that a number of counterrevolutionary elements attacked the guard post in Sero, Kordestan and occupied the adjacent passes and surrounded a number of Urumiyeh citizens and army personnel on the Urumiyeh-Sero road. Following this incident, a large number of Urumiyeh citizens gathered at the office of the Urumiyeh governor general; demanding help for their brothers under seige by the counterrevolutionaries.

Subsequently, troops from the 64th Division arrived at the scene and, in cooperation with the Urumiyeh mojahedin, marched between Urumiyeh and Sero and successfully returned to Urumiyeh. The counterrevolutionary aggressors, having fled the area, later attacked the agricultural college and the city water reservoir of Urumiyeh. However, these attacks were foiled by the army and the mojahedin.

Fighting Extends to Band

LD221240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to the latest report from our correspondent in Urumiyeh, since yesterday afternoon, following the restoration of order in Sero, fighting has sporadically extended to the heights of Band village, located 7 km from Urumiyeh. During the clashes, five mojahedin were wounded fighting the attacking counterrevolutionaries. They are at present undergoing treatment at the Red Lion and Sun hospital of Urumiyeh.

In an interview given to correspondents today, the governor general of West Azarbayjan said that the military excercise by the Urumiyeh 64th division will continue until complete calm amd order has been established. He added that the presence of the deputy interior minister in the province is an indication of the significance attached to the issue by the government. The governor general said that lack of stability in the region has created a great many problems for the officials, and that the situation has disrupted reconstruction and harvesting.

In answer to a question as to whether the clashes could be stopped through negotiations, the governor general said: We are dealing with counterrevolutionary aggressors whose sole intention is to oppose the establishment of guard posts and the restoration of order in the region. He added: If it is simply a question of recruiting local people to work in these posts, then this is an issue which requires time in a calm atmosphere, free from clashes. He stressed: I am 100 percent for this idea. Actually, I believe that the people's affairs should be left to them.

In conclusion, the governor general said: The people who were under seige in the gendarmerie post have been freed and they are on their way to the center of the province. Furthermore, the mojahedin and the members of the reconstruction crusade in Sero have safety returned to Urumiyeh. At present, the situation in the region is calm, and so far there has been no report of nay clashes between the mojahedin and the attackers.

Governor Denounces Fighting

LD221816 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Jamshid Haqgu, West Azarbayjan governor general, in a statement broadcast on Urumiyeh Radio, warned Kurdish and Turkish Muslim brothers against counterrevolutionary plots and against active pseudo leftists in West Azarbayjan and Kordestan. In his statement he pointed out that these elements, by inciting a group of Turkish brothers are trying to set them against the Kurdish brothers. Referring to a number of clashes, the West Azabayjan governor general said: Clashes between various groups serve the interest of opportunist elements and foreign hirelings.

Following this statement, the West Azarbayjan governor general, in an interview with a reporter of the Voice and Profile of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, in Urumiyeh, said in connection with the causes of the encirclement of the Sero frontier post and the clashes in the region during past few days, that contrary to allegations by certain opportunists and pseudoleftists that the government protects the landlords and is arming them against the farmers, these clashes have chiefly stemmed from provocations by former feudalists and self-seeking elements in this region of our country. He added: Taking undue advantage of the sentiments of the noble Kurdish people and through propaganda against the Iranian Islamic Republic, these elements are preparing the ground for weakening the government in the region. These elements try to make the government look as if it is supporting the feudalists and that it is in the process of handing back farmland to major landowners.

Jamshid Haqgu, in the interview, referred to the measures carried out by the army of the Iranian Islamic Republic in recent days to counter onslaughts by these elements in Sero. He said: The government will resist with all its power, supported by all the Muslim Iranian people, the plot of those who are trying in every way to oppose the establishment of security forces and the Islamic Revolutionary Guards in border areas, as well as those who, by creating fear among the local inhabitants, by intimidating them and by weakening the revolutionary forces in these regions, are trying to extend their counterrevolutionary domination in the region and are, ultimately, serving international colonialism by making Iran split up.

In conclusion, the governor general asked the Kurdish and Turkish brothers to resist counterrevolutionary provocations with all their might and to try to restore security and calm in the region. He added that the West Azarbayjan Governorate General is ready, with all resources at its disposal, to extend development projects on all provincial levels, but that there will be no success in this regard as long as there are disturbances and insecurity and as long as pseudoleftists and counterrevolutionary elements create obstacles to the implementation of development projects and reconstruction crusade. Self-help by Kurdish and Turkish brothers will be essential to achieve this.

Turkish Newspaper Report

NC230802 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 22 Jul 79 pp 1, 11 NC

[Text] Diyarbakir--According to reports reaching Diyarbakir from various sources, more than 500 people have been killed in the past 2 days of fighting between Iranian Government forces and Kurds who control northwestern Iran. Government forces landed airborne troops in the Sero border region, which is about 800 meters from the point where the Turkish, Iranian and Iraqi borders intersect. It is reported that the Kurds have captured three armored vehicles with their crews and that the pro-Barzani Jahangir Aga, who was in control of the Sero region, has fled. Meanwhile, it has been claimed that massive border crossings are expected from Iran.

The bloody clashes erupted when the government sent military units to the Kurdish-controlled northwestern provinces which had been withdrawn 3 months ago. As armored units from Tabriz and Reza'iyeh [Urumiyeh] headed toward Sero, airborne troops were landed in Sero, which is close to the Turkish border. Clashes erupted between the troops and the Kurds, who had already taken up positions. Meanwhile, fierce fighting erupted between Kurds controlling Band pass and Iranian armored units. It has been learned that over 500 people were killed in the fighting around Band pass; the Kurds suffered heavy losses and the Kurds captured two tanks and one armored car with their crews in the vicinity of (Nosin) village.

It is reported that the pro-Barzani Jahangir Aga, who was in control of Sero, disappeared following the assault by armored units. It is reported that he has probably fled to either Tehran or northern Iraq. As the fighting continues between pro-Barzani Kurds and Iranian Government troops in northwestern Iran, nothing has yet been heard about the latest situation in Mahabad--which is controlled by the Marxist-Leninist Shaykh (Izeddin Husayni)--and Naqadeh 30 km to the south.

Shooting from the clashes in Sero can be heard at the Esendere border sentry post and Turkish villages along the border. Officials in Yuksekova, Hakkari and Baskale said that they have heard that the clashes are confined to Iranian territory, but that they have no official information on the events.

Following the intensification of clashes in northwestern Iran, Turkish armed forces took strict security measures along the border. It is reported that massive border crossings are expected from Iran into Turkey.

KHOMEYNI SENDS ENVOY TO MESHKIN SHAHR IN AZARBAYJAN

LD220746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Following the recent events in Azarbayjan, Imam Khomeyni assigned Hojjat ol-Eslam Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili to attend to the local people's problems. Following is the imam's letter:

In the name of God, Your Excellency Hojjat ol-Eslam Haj Seeyed Abdolkarim Musavi Ardabili:

I hope you are well and engaged in carrying out your divine duties. Considering the situation in Meshkin Shahr and other areas in East and West Azarbayjan, as well as the problems facing the local people, it would be appropriate for you to go to the region and attend to the people's problems and try to remove these problems in any way you see fit. In doing so, I hope that you will not avoid cooperating with the local Ulema.

I pray to God almighty for your success in serving Islam and Muslims.

AFP: 50,000 DEMONSTRATE IN MEMORY OF MOSSADEQ

NC211840 Paris AFP in English 1809 GMT 21 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, July 21 (AFP)--About 50,000 persons demonstrated here today in memory of Prime Minister Mohammad Mossadeq. Mossadeq, prime minister from 1951 to 1953, nationalized the British-owned oil industry in 1951. He clashed with the shah, but on July 21, 1952, exactly 27 years ago, the shah was forced to reinstate him as prime minister.

Today's demonstration, which assembled lay, nationalist, liberal, and left-wing groups, was smaller than Tuesday's demonstration here supporting the Islamic republic.

Present at today's demonstrations was Ayatollah Taleqani, the ayatollah who enjoys the support of the left and the moderates and the respect of the religious hierarchy, [and who] was making his first public appearance after several weeks' silence.

At the start of the demonstration, a pro-Khomeyni group chanted slogans and prevented scheduled orators from speaking. They stopped however after Ayatollah Taleqani intervened.

Tudeh Party Participation

LD211422 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1330 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Following an invitation to the general public from Ayatollah Taleqani and Ayatollah Zanjani to participate in a rally in Barastan Square on the anniversary of the 21 July uprising, the Secretariat of the Tudeh Party Central Committee announced today that the party will take part in the rally at 1830 today in order to consolidate the anti-imperialist forces.

The Islamic Mojahedin organization also issued a statement in commemoration of the 21 July uprising.

TEHRAN CARRIES PRIME MINISTER BAZARGAN'S ADDRESS

LD201554 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1024 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Address by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan first broadcast on television on 19 July--recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. After bidding you greetings and renewing our friendly ties I wish to make you happy.

I wish to make happy those who constitute the overwhelming majority of the nation, who believe and have faith in the Islamic revolution, who are interested in the setting up of the Islamic republic and the establishment of the might, power and happiness of the realm and the country and of security. Those who have displayed this belief and interest and who have worked and are working hard toward cooperation are suffering. They are suffering because they see disorder and disturbances--disturbances in our affairs and a plurality in the decision-making centers and a diversity of views, actions and gestures. They see that everyone moves in the direction of his choice and that the responsible authorities and our people are each acting in a way that neutralizes the results of their overall deeds, which if we do not say are exactly contrary, bring about unrest and disorder in the realm because they are not aimed in a single direction.

The extremely bitter and painful incident at Mehrabad Airport still has not been forgotten, and people are still bothered and complaining. This feeling is particularly intense in view of the fact that people can see for themselves the situation, the conditions and attacks which threaten our realm, nation, revolution, republic and future. Instead of seeing unity of word, unity, concordance and monolithic unity--which should prevail so as to put things right--the people see disunity and disruption. They see indecision and powerlessness in places where action should be taken with the utmost boldness and severity. The people suffer a great deal from all these unrestrained and unilateral actions.

Of course, this upset and suffering also exist for the Council of Government and those who constitute the responsible officials and directors who are referred to as the government and also bother us. There is one thing I can add, and that is that there are no differences--there are no differences, no hostility and no dissension. Nevertheless, there is no unity, cooperation or harmony. This does not mean that the government is opposed to the revolutionary courts, the Revolutionary Guards, the committees, or that it has any differences of opinion and rivalries with or opposition to the Revolutionary Council. There is no such thing. Instead, we have a single aim; yet there is no harmony or cooperation as there should be.

Not only do we not have any disagreements with the revolutionary corpsmen and guards, but we consider them and their existence much more essential than in the past. When a man comes face to face with these young people, with their deeds, their acts of self-denial and sees their epic deeds, their self-sacrifice, faith and love, whereby they would give up their lives if necessary, and sees for himself how their existence has been essential, particularly in the recent events for safeguarding the realm, for defending the compatriots and the revolution, a man cannot feel anything but happiness and gladness. These are examples unprecedented in Iran's history. One should say that these very people are the guarantors of victory for the realm's future and that of our Islamic republic.

The march on Tuesday, the day before yesterday, demonstrated only too well that contrary to the desires and claims of the enemies of Iran and of the foes of the Muslim nation of Iran, contrary to what they said, a tremendous and shining monolithic unity exists. It also demonstrated that the nation continues to be faithful to, interested in and obedient to the leaders, to the position of the leadership, which it elected right from the beginning.

Despite all this, a plurality exists. There is a plurality of sources and centers of decision making and differences between words and deeds. The powerlessness and indecision are undeniable.

The only thing is that those who find fault and say that there is no decisiveness and power in the government and that it is displaying weakness are mainly in error--not that all of them are in error--and they forget that this is the nature of the Iranian revolution.

The revolutions which have taken place and are taking place in the world can be roughly divided into three classes: coup d'etat revolutions, party revolutions and national revolutions. A coup d'etat revolution is one like that of 22 February 1920, that is, the coup d'etat of Reza Khan, who then became the commander of the army and later Reza Shah. For certain reasons and with certain support--the discussion of which is not contemplated here--a battalion of military came and took over Tehran and soon held sway over the entire army of the day. From the beginning Reza Shah was riding atop of the army and he soon took over and strengthened the government and the ministries and moved ahead using the same government and power. He then reigned for 20 years for the utmost glory--as he used to think--and with the utmost power, until he was overthrown as a result of the war and other factors. Well, as he was the master and builder of the army and all the government forces, whether financial, administrative, economic, judicial or others, and he had all these organs in his grip, therefore he could claim--and this was true--that he was both decisive and strong.

Well, I even like to say that 'Abd an-Nasir's coup d'etat, that of the free Egyptian officers, was similar. There were a number of officers who headed a unit or units of their army, and the first thing they did, their primary goal and plan, was to take over and control the military positions. Later they decided to set up a Council of Revolution, most of the members of which were military men, officers, and the government also belonged to them; that is, they first assaulted and took over power, government power, and they forged ahead using the same government, while leaning on and being closely connected with the nation. These governments were and are [word indistinct].

Let us now take party revolutions, such as Lenin's revolution and even Hitler's revolution, whereby there was a party, prior organizations, propaganda and preparations, and they moved ahead in accordance with a program and took over both the political and social arena and also the government's power positions, whether legally and by parliamentary means or otherwise. Anyhow, naturally they could afford to be strong and decisive.

As for the third variety, which is the Iranian revolution, it is a revolution which is 100 percent national and possibly scarcely matched in the history of the world. As has often been said, nearly all the classes of the nation and people in this realm took part in this revolution, worked hard, struggled, and for a long time gave up lives and martyrs and suffered privations. Therefore, by logic and by rights all the people are at least partly if not 100 percent partners and masters of this revolution. Perforce they entered the arena with their actions and deeds, and everyone by his own desire, wish and discretion took up a share in the running of things and therefore took upon himself to intervene in affairs.

Iran's revolution, Iran's Islamic revolution, as it is a national revolution, precisely contrary to the other revolutions was aimed against the government and was the destroyer of the government apparatus. In the beginning, in particular, contrary to those who used to lean on the army and the law enforcement forces, it destroyed the army and the law enforcement forces. Well, as you saw for yourselves, later the strata, the parties and the, well, deviationist and antinational minorities devoted all their efforts and propaganda to the complete destruction of the army. And they said the police force should be abolished as it was satanical. As for the gendarmerie, they said we should not have such a thing under any circumstances.

Then the same people directed their attacks--whether they were these people or nationalists or revolutionists--at the nonmilitary government apparatus, making out that since the government was the heir and a memento of the previous era, the people in the government should not be allowed to forge ahead. As has been said and as you are aware, one of the difficulties of this present government and the question which I discussed last time at some length is that we have been linked with the government people, that is, the government and its apparatus, the nation, the revolution and the republic. We have constantly been cooperating, utilizing each other's efforts, as should be done. Therefore, it is a necessary ingredient of the system of the Iranian people's revolution for the revolution to be coupled in its essence and very being with powerlessness, decentralization and indecisiveness. I do not wish to enter into a lengthy account of the fact here--as it is not necessary--that all these events and incidents which have upset us all or myself--some of which regrettably have disgraced and do disgrace the name of the realm, the nation, the revolution and the religious community and the leadership--that all these are fundamentally the outcome of this very characteristic of the national revolution of Iran.

But when I say this, it is not in defense of this state of affairs. This is not an attempt to justify it. I do not say that it is a good situation and should continue. No. Undoubtedly and decidedly, this Iranian revolution and the Iranian Government, too, should acquire centralization, power, decisiveness and control over all the executive affairs. There is no doubt about it, and should it become other than this, not only will we not make any progress and not achieve success, but we will undoubtedly (?fail). Well, we are working on this and we will keep at it. We have made some progress.

Like you, the members of the government are very upset by this disparate system which is also, naturally, very shaky. Not only is the government upset by this system but because it prevents the activities of the government, it is even more upsetting to the government. In fact, I must say that the situation had become such that the Council of the Ministers and the officials and department heads whom we chose have come to the end of their patience. A governor general would go to a place but such and such a committee would return him. Two armed men from a committee or holding Revolutionary Guard positions would go and arrest a doctor who was busy treating the patients or operating. By order of a revolutionary court they would arrest a commander who had been appointed to a gendarmerie post or some other place or they would depose him. Some revolutionary courts even issued orders for the appointment or the firing of some of the employees of the customs department, the road construction department or electricity generating stations.

In this way, the situation became such that the directors and the officials who had been sent to some places or who continued working in their former places of work, one after another began to protest and resign. It is natural that the ministers also see that they cannot work under such conditions, because everything is paralyzed and their presence is worse than their absence. It is better to have only one person in the country who rules and gives orders and is responsible.

It was nearly 3 weeks ago, more than 2 weeks and probably less than 3 weeks ago, that one day, unexpectedly, during a meeting of the council of ministers a letter was handed to me which was signed by 11 ministers who had announced their resignation, saying: We feel that we cannot work under these conditions; for us, to continue our work is not only difficult, it is impossible.

Well, I asked them to wait a while so that perhaps we could find a solution. A day or two later, we all went to Qom and visited the imam. Earlier, I had informed, or warned, the Revolutionary Council that if these gentlemen who had resigned--who said that they wished to resign--if they went I had nobody to replace them with. Even if I could replace them, the situation would remain the same.

We went to see the imam, and I told him that it would be better to have a meeting. I must say that these friends of mine who resigned did not do so in order to run away from work and from difficulties. They did so because they believed that their remaining was harmful. If in a country there is multiplicity of power centers and multiplicity of command--it is like the famous saying: "one bad commander is always better than two good commanders. This is why they came, submitted their resignation and I am presenting their resignations to you. This does not mean that they wish to give up their responsibilities. All they say is that responsibility, management and authority should be exerted by one center. If some people raise objections, they should raise these objections bearing in mind the present difficulties. If some people come and prevent an action, prevent an action from being carried out, they should come and do the job. Otherwise, on one side we have those who think, act, take the trouble, appoint people and make the decisions, and the other side is only busy criticizing and objecting. This won't do. There must be cooperation.

A week later--or 5 or 6 days later--we had a joint meeting with all the gentlemen of the Revolutionary Council and nearly all the ministers--again in the presence of the imam, in the city of Qom. Our friend, (?Mr Bani Sadr), recounted a story. He said a person was sitting at a table to eat. A cat came and sat next to him. As soon as he took a morsel to put in his mouth, the cat mewed. He gave that morsel to the cat and took another from his plate to eat. The cat had eaten the previous morsel and again mewed. Once again he gave the morsel to the cat. He noticed that for every morsel he ate he was giving three to the cat, and this could not continue. So he put his plate in front of the cat and said: from now on I say mew. Now, this is what the government is saying. It says: Why should we take the trouble? We put the plate in front of others. Now that they have the right to vote, to express their opinions and interfere, we will sit in a corner and raise objections. We will sit by the ringside and say: Knock him down. Well, the Ayatollah laughed, and I have never seen the ayatollah laugh so much and be so happy.

In any case, during our discussion that day--as always we have had and we shall have full understanding, as there is no fundamental opposition--we talked a lot. There were three solutions which could be discussed that were worth considering. The first solution was that the Revolutionary Council, the revolutionary committees, the revolutionary courts, the imam's committees and the Revolutionary Guards all be dissolved, and that only the government remain under the leadership and the orders of the imam. This was one solution.

The second solution was that in the same way the Revolutionary Council has the revolutionary courts under its supervision and in the same way the imam's committees are (?under the supervision) of the Revolutionary Council, so the ministries should be placed under the same authority. It should appoint the minister, it should make the decisions. We should have no government and the Revolutionary Council should run the country, both from the standpoint of doctrine, movement and revolution and well as from the standpoint of administration, execution and general responsibilities. Of course, it is obvious that (?should such a situation arise) all the ministers were prepared to perform any service or any work given to them and to demonstrate their cooperation, even in positions much lower than ministerial posts.

The third solution, which was logical and which was approved, was that the Revolutionary Council, the revolutionary courts, the Revolutionary Guards corps and the committee should remain as they are and maintain their own roles, because none of them is wrong. The government should also remain. However, we should make arrangements and think of a solution so that the present multiplicity, dissension, separation and (?differences) in time and space, whose least harm is wasting time and causing some differences, may be eliminated. This should be eliminated; that is, we should have unity of expression throughout the country. We should have one leader who is obeyed by all. There should be one axis, and that axis should be the government--meaning there should be only one line among the leader, the Revolutionary Council and the government. All the executive and effective officials should act within this line and this axis--not separate from and parallel to one another. The latter is the solution that was finally adopted: that the Revolutionary Council should maintain its mission and independence and, although we still have a provisional government, the constitution still has not been approved and the permanent Islamic republic which will have a majlis has not yet come into being, nevertheless, even now the country will be run according to a council and in a democratic way. The Revolutionary Council should remain so that it can supervise activities of the government; and the government, which has executive power, will remain as it is. However, we should do something so that these two are merged.

In this way, a few members of the Revolutionary Council should join the government--provided that they accept responsibility and take part in executive affairs. A number of people from the government should return to the Revolutionary Council so that within the government the Revolutionary Council has a majority and within the revolutionary Council the government has a majority. [sentence as heard] In this way, these two will become two bodies, two forms; but with one soul which will progress through the vote of the majority, through consultations and through unity of expression. Therefore, the present disunity, differences of opinion and differences of view--when the government thinks about something and expresses an opinion and then this is taken to the Revolutionary Council and is not accepted by the Revolutionary Council are is changed by it; or the Revolutionary Council may do something or the guards do something--all this should be eliminated.

Those people from the Revolutionary Council will enter the government who have been responsible for, and in charge of, those very matters which in the past have caused differences and objections--meaning the imam's committees, the Revolutionary Guards or the revolutionary courts as well as the propaganda section of radio and television--so that all of them work in a unified way. Thus, at the same time, while the Revolutionary Guards will still exist--and in the past also in the Coordinating Council of the Revolutions Guards, which was composed of three members, one government representative used to take part--now they are, in fact, 100 percent part of the government. Their representatives and the persons they introduce will be present in the government. The same is true about the committees. The revolutionary courts, too, as far as legal independence is concerned, will be independent, but as far as their management and administration are concerned they will be a part of the government and subordinant to the government, so that everything is done in a harmonious way.

As far as the Council of Ministers is concerned, it would have been quite all right to give these gentlemen ministerial posts. However, it seemed preferable to have the official deputy responsible and give him the necessary power to express his views in the Council of Ministers.

Moreover, there are two gentlemen, Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani and Mahdavi Kani, working in the Ministry of Interior. Then there is Mr Seyyed 'Ali Khamane'i who carries out his duty in the Interior Ministry as political undersecretary. As for the Ministry of Finance, a gentleman [name indistinct] will be in charge of the general meeting of the nationalized banks, that is, this will be his main duty. Similarly, another gentleman [name indistinct] will work as undersecretary in the Ministry of Education and Training.

As for radio and television, this organization is directly and totally under the government; it does not have a separate account. However, considering its importance and the sensitive role it plays in the country, it will have a board of directors and managing council. Those working in these bodies have already been appointed. They obviously take their instructions and orders from the head of the government. Obviously, these gentlemen will take part in discussions and talks in connection with general policy within the framework of the revolution, the Islamic republic, and views and guidelines of the leader of the revolution. However, there is only one person who will be responsible for the implementation of work.

In the meantime, the government has always adhered to the idea that while radio and television will maintain harmony and coordination with the general policy of the government, that is, the people's policy, the revolution's policy as well as that of the Islamic republic, in view of the fact that it reflects and voices the public opinion and views of various classes of the people, it will maintain its democratic status. The concept that this organization will only exert such censorship so as to reflect one view and thus remain in a state of dictatorship is not valid.

This is the good news I had in mind to give you. This was something that had to be worked out. During my last message the question was raised about (?such an agreement). I said that the food was not quite ready yet. Fortunately, the meal is now ready. As for this copy [runevesht], considering that the necessary identity of views and unanimity as well as trust and respect did exist between these main responsible officials, therefore this was realized in a practicable and organized manner.

I pray to God Almighty and expect the Iranian people to help us overcome these great difficulties through their cohesion, work and unity. I also hope that other officials, whom I do not wish to say have any ulterior motives--rather they have good intentions and rightly so, for they do have qualifications--at any rate, I do hope that they will also cooperate and avoid obstinacy, discord and creating multiplicity of centers in this country. These are lethal as far as the nation, Islam, the revolution and the country are concerned. Thus we hope to be able to remain free from discord, as it is said in the Koran. May God be our supporter and help us achieve what is appropriate for us and our welfare.

INA: FIVE CABINET MINISTERS TO JOIN ISLAMIC COUNCIL

JN221841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1810 GMT 22 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 22 July--It was reported here today that five ministers in Mehdi Bazargan's government will take part in the Islamic Council.

The names of the ministers who will join the Islamic Revolutionary Council have not yet been announced.

However, the evening newspaper KAYHAN reports that the ministers are Housing and Urban Development Minister Mostafa Katira'i, official government spokesman Sadeq Tabataba'i, National Guidance Minister Naser Minatchi, Interior Minister Mohammad Hashem Sabbaghian and Labor Minister Daryush Foruhar. The name of Minister of State Yadollah Sahabi has also been mentioned.

Five members of the Islamic Council were appointed as under secretaries in Bazargan's government last Thursday.

KHOMEYNI URGES PEOPLE TO VOTE FOR ISLAMIC CONSTITUTION

LD211242 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni to Rafsanjan ulema, in Qom, date not given--recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] The ill-wishers must not presume that this nation will turn against Islam. This is a Koranic movement; this is an Islamic movement. This Islamic movement is eternal. When we called on the people [to stage a march], it was not because we felt the movement was becoming weak. We are witnessing the people's demonstrations. We wanted to make (?the United States) understand that it must watch its step. They must not presume that they can stop the nation through such rumors and plots. I express my gratitude to the nation and pray to God Almighty for their welfare and prosperity. I call on the people to continue the movement [words indistinct]; I call on the nation to speak with one voice. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

Our nation defeated the superpowers; similarly it shall (?defend) the weak. As soon as we realize that the plotting enemies are not going to give up their (?obstinacy), we shall remove them in a single day. [shouts of approval from the crowd] We have come this far through decisiveness; we shall go forward with decisiveness. We shall implement Islamic programs with decisiveness.

We launched this movement so that Islam and Islamic laws, the Koran and Koranic laws would govern our country. We launched this movement so that no other law would challenge the Islamic and Koranic laws, and it will be so. [shouts of approval from the crowd] This is an Islamic movement; obviously an Islamic movement shall have Islamic content. Islamic tenets must be carried out throughout the country; all strata of the people must become Islamic. Our nation gave its blood for Islam; it shall continue on its path for Islam. The constitution must be an Islamic one. [passage indistinct]

Our nation is Muslim; all adhere to Islam; all our nation wants the constitution to be an Islamic one. They are going to vote for those [council of experts to study draft constitution] who believe in Islam; who consider Islam progressive. The nation will vote for those who [word indistinct] those who adhere to Islam. Those who ignore Islam, those who do not wish to see Islamic tenets carried out in Iran, no matter how learned they are, how good as writers, will not be elected by our nation. [shouts of approval from the crowd]

Those who think that they can find a way to cause deviation of the constitution from its Islamic framework through satanic means are wrong. All Muslims live and continue their lives under the banner of Islam, the banner of monotheism and under the shadow of the Koran. Those believing that at this stage the movement has become (?complacent), that it no longer adheres to Islam, have now realized this is not so.

They witnessed the recent march. Any day we decide to stage another march, these people will (?become more puzzled). The various classes will not be able to mislead the views of the majority. I beg all strata, all classes to reach an agreement about their candidates. Compared to other ideologies, Islam is much better. It was Islam which ended your oppression; it was Islam which freed you from jails; it was Islam which [word indistinct]; it was Islam which liberated you and freed your pens. Do not abuse this freedom; appreciate Islam. Get together and name your candidates. You will be disgracefully defeated if your candidates are non-Muslims.

I pray to God Almighty for the prosperity and welfare of all strata of the nation. I call on all to continue this road. If you want independence for your country, if you want an end to the interference of the enemies, if you want to remain free, if you want the country to remain yours, then come and obey God's orders under the banner of Islam and within the context of: Hold ye fast to the rope that God stretches for you and do not divide your ranks. Avoid what He has forbidden; He has ordered that you must all rely on God. The rope of God is Islam. The straight path is that of Islam's [words indistinct] Believe in Islam; do not allow division among yourselves. Do not form various groups. [Words indistinct] so that you remain free.

Remain appreciative of Islam, which (?freed) you. I thank the various group of people who have come here from other areas, the people who have come here from Rafsanjan. I express my thanks to the Rafsanjan ulema who have taken the trouble to come here. I am grateful to the entire nation [words indistinct]. May God bless you all.

Talks With Shari'at-Madari

LD221104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent in Qom, last night the leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni, accompanied by Their Great Eminences Golpaygani and Najafi Mar'ashi, visited His Great Eminence Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Shari'at-Madari at his residence in Qom and held talks with him. It is reported that at the meeting, which lasted about an hour, a number of current, important issues of the country were discussed.

KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT, HOLDS TALKS

Arrival Remarks

LD211834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 21 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah arrived today in Tehran and was welcomed at Mehrabad Airport by Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister of Iran, officials of the Kuwaiti Embassy and a group of political representatives residing in Tehran.

Foreign Minister Shaykh as-Sabah, who has come to our country at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart, in an exclusive interview told a PARS reporter: I am very happy to visit Iran at the invitation of my brother Dr Ebrahim Yazdi. During this visit, which follows the establishment of the new regime in Iran, we will examine the relations between Iran and Kuwait and the cooperation between the two countries and the countries of the region.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister, in response to a question on the future of Iran-Kuwait relations, said: The objective of this trip is to consider these relations and discuss how we can achieve further cooperation and better understanding between the two countries.

Regarding the influence of Iran's revolution on the Persian Gulf region, Shaykh as-Sabah said: We are very pleased that the Iranian revolution was victorious and we think the people of Iran have accepted our happiness. From now on, it is up to the people and the Government of Iran to expand their relations with our country. After the establishment of the new regime, we consider Iran to be on the [word indistinct] path, and the policy followed by Iran toward us and toward Palestine and the willingness shown by Iran in helping neighboring countries is initiated by the true path it is following. We are certain our relations will improve. Regarding the prospect of Islamic unity following the victory of Iran's Islamic revolution, the Kuwaiti foreign minister said: As an Islamic nation we feel more proud and powerful now. In fact, Iran is an Islamic country that thinks like other Muslim nations and this means power.

Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, foreign affairs minister of our country, said: Our discussions will seek to explain and clarify our revolution's situation and to familiarize the Kuwaiti delegation with the problems of Iran's revolution. The relations between Iran and its neighboring countries, particularly Kuwait, will be discussed within the framework of this revolution. Dr Yazdi added: In these discussions, in addition to the mutual problems concerning Iran and Kuwait, problems relating to the region and the world will be discussed.

Asked about the possibility of a special connection between the Kuwaiti foreign minister's visit to Iran and the recent confrontations between Iran and Iraq, Dr Yazdi said: No, there is no special connection, but if they ask a question about relations between Iran and Iraq, we will provide an explanation.

Regarding social, political and cultural relations between Iran and Kuwait, Dr Yazdi said: Overall, the discussions will include political, economic, and social relations; the conditions of Iranians residing in Kuwait; problems relating to the illegal trips from Iran to Kuwait and vice versa; and the harmonizing of the policies on petroleum.

Our correspondent, Zahra Lolachi, also reported that Shaykh as-Sabah, the foreign minister and deputy prime minister of Kuwait, met today with Ibrahim Yazdi, the Iranian foreign minister. According to this report, the Kuwaiti foreign minister will meet Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, at 0900 in Qom, and in the afternoon, he will meet Eng Mehdi Bazargan, the prime minister.

Meeting With Khomeyni

LD221032 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Kuwaiti foreign minister this morning was received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom. According to a PARS correspondent, the Kuwaiti foreign minister congratulated Imam Khomeyni on the victory and establishment of the Islamic revolution and the Islamic Republic. In reply, the imam said: I hope that you will treat all classes of people, particularly our Islamic people, in a fraternal manner. I hope that all Islamic governments will treat everyone well. They must join in fraternity in order to cut off the aliens' hands. The imam added: I hope that all of us will remain friends and brothers, free from any discord.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister, heading a high-ranking delegation, has come to our country on a friendly visit. During today's meeting with the imam, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait and the Kuwaiti ambassador to Iran were also present.

Comments on Oil Policy

LD221134 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait deputy prime minister and foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, met Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni in the city of Qom today. KUNA said that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad conveyed to Imam Khomeyni the greetings of Kuwait--the Amir, government and people. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said Kuwait is proud of the achievements of the Iranian revolution and that it is looking forward to establishing stronger and closer relations with the Iranian Islamic Republic, in particular, and the states of the Gulf region in general.

Imam Khomeyni gave a speech in reply in which he asked the deputy prime minister and foreign minister to convey his greetings to his highness the amir of Kuwait, to the government and people of Kuwait.

Asked about U.S. policy toward the gulf and its threats to seize oil sources, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: Such threats do not surprise us because the superpowers have their own interests; however, we should not let these states have room to create agitation. We should not, he said, pay attention to declarations over a seizure of the oil wells because they are simply groundless and are only designed to sow the seeds of agitation.

In his statement, reported by KUNA, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said Kuwait does not believe in stockpiling weapons, except in symbolic quantities, and that Kuwait's defense policy consisted in building up the internal front, rather than setting up defense structures. Building up the internal front, he said, means self-defense, and cooperation with our neighbors is the strongest defense.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad urged the Gulf states to increase coordination and cooperation among themselves and not to allow foreign states to interfere in their affairs.

Regarding Kuwaiti oil policy, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: in this domain, the policy of Kuwait is not to increase production of oil, because Kuwait believes that this wealth is depletive.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad returned to Tehran from Qom after having met Imam Khomeyni. He is due to have another meeting this evening with Prime Minister Dr Mehdi Bazargan before returning home.

Talks With Yazdi, Departs

LD221800 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who arrived in Iran yesterday at the head of a delegation at the invitation of Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the foreign minister of the Provisional Government of the Iranian Islamic Republic, left Tehran tonight for Kuwait.

The Kuwaiti foreign minister this morning met and held talks with Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution.

He was a guest at a luncheon given today by our country's foreign minister. On this occasion Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, addressing the Kuwaiti foreign minister, said: Although we are, praise God, both Muslims and brothers, nevertheless Islam's position and status today is not as it should be, and there are barriers which separate us from one another.

The Iranian foreign minister went on: The victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran has changed the situation in our country, and it is in light of this change that our relations with Muslim brothers have entered a new phase, a phase in which our relations are based on Islamic brotherhood, Islamic understanding and Islamic cooperation. He added: One must be hopeful and endeavor to see new relations in the various economic, political and cultural fields established among all Muslim nations. This is our desire, and we are trying to achieve this. We are confident that this desire will be realized sooner or later, so much so that even an idea of a federation of Muslim countries is not a remote possibility.

In reply to the remarks by Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, the Kuwaiti foreign minister expressed the hope that the unity of the Islamic community will be realized one day. He added that if the world Muslim nations had in time years ago been thinking in terms of this unity, Jerusalem would have never been wrested from us Muslims. He added: Not only do we desire cooperation between Iran and Kuwait, but we hope that this cooperation will be established between all countries in the region. On behalf of my government, I have been assigned to do my utmost to bring about as close cooperation between Iran and Kuwait as possible. We have had cooperation with Iran in the past, too, but, of course, there is a difference between cooperation based on fear and threat and the new cooperation which stems from Islamic fraternity. We hope that in the same way that the Iranian nation became victorious in its Islamic revolution under Imam Khomeyni's leadership, all other Muslim brothers will also achieve victory.

PARS has also reported that this morning the Kuwaiti foreign minister met with Mr Reza Sadr, the commerce minister. In the course of the meeting, views were exchanged on matters relating to prospects for further trade cooperation between Iran and Kuwait. In a statement the Iranian commerce minister said: Iran is an Islamic country and it is interested to giving particular priority to its trade relations with Islamic countries.

BAZARGAN RECEIVES CABLE FROM NEW IRAQI PRESIDENT

LD221318 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 22 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Saddam Husayn, the new president of Iraq, in reply to a congratulatory message sent to him by Prime Minister Bazargan, has sent Bazargan a telegram in which he wishes success and progress for the Iranian people. The following is the text of the telegram:

Your Excellency Mehdi Bazargan, the provisional prime minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic:

I thank you and the government and people of the Islamic Republic of Iran for your greetings. I wish health for your excellency and success and progress for the fraternal and friendly Iranian people.

[Signed] President of Iraq Saddam Husayn.

KUWAITI PAPER: IRAQI DELEGATION ARRIVES IN TEHRAN

JN220953 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 22 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 22 July--The Kuwaiti paper AL-WATAN said today that an Iraqi delegation arrived in Tehran yesterday to meet with senior Iranian officials to prepare for drawing up a formula of understanding between the two countries.

The paper said that it has learned that the PLO, represented by the chief of its Tehran office, Hani al-Hasan, has played an active role in ending the differences between Tehran and Baghdad. Palestinian sources stressed to the paper that the Iraqi and Iranian sides responded to the Palestinian mediation and stopped hostile propaganda against each other.

AYATOLLAH ROHANI CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT PURGE

LD201435 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 16 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed Report on 15 July Press Conference Given in Qom by Ayatollah Seyyed Sadeq Rohani]

[Excerpts] At a press conference yesterday, Ayatollah Seyyed Sadeq Rohani gave his views on the draft constitution, those in charge of the affairs of state, Bahrain, the Muslims of the Soviet Union, the attack on the mojahedin organization in Qom, the need for decisiveness on the part of the government in the face of incidents and the purge of certain individuals in the provisional government. The interview took place at his home in Qom.

Excerpts of what Ayatollah Ruhani said follow: On the subject of the draft constitution, Ayatollah Rohani said:

"In my view, this draft constitution in no way accords with Islam. In the preamble, even supposing that you need a preamble, there is an amount of terminology whose meaning is unclear. Perhaps they themselves do not know the meaning. There is a certain amount of discoursing and a certain amount of Western talk." He added: "This draft constitution is in no way adequate. In my view it is worse than the constitution of the past. Moreover, it is defective in other ways: no consideration whatsoever has been given to the country's economic situation. This draft should not therefore be submitted to the assembly of experts. It must wait to be altered. It is useless."

Strongly maintaining his views, previously announced, regarding the annexation of Bahrain to Iran, Ayatollah Rohani went on to state: "These gentlemen who have assumed the government, of course, with the exception of Mr Bazargan, may only go as far as Aqaye Khomeyni determines. Their prerogatives are therefore limited to those he gives them. Since they were not chosen by a majlis or by the nation, their prerogatives are related to the referendum, the constitution, the president and the national consultative assembly. For law and order there are the guards; for the judiciary there are the revolutionary courts. Therefore, they [presumably government officials] have nothing to do."

Regarding the foreign minister's comments after his views on Bahrain had been announced, Ayatollah Rohani said: "The foreign minister said that a 'Mr so-and-so Ayatollah Rohani is in no way responsible for the affairs of state,' while he [Yazdi] himself has no responsibility in that regard." He added: "The masses of the people carried out the revolution. When the people were engaged in revolution and facing the bullets, these gentlemen were abroad.

"They did nothing. Now that the revolution has achieved victory, they have come and assumed charge of matters, and see what sort of responsible officials they are:--saying 'so-and-so is not responsible'!"

He stated: "The shaykh of Bahrain allows the utmost cruelty and oppression over the people of Bahrain. Eighty-five percent of the people of Bahrain are Shi'ite, but they have no right at all to participate in the government. They are most unmindful of Islam and its laws. While the people of Bahrain suffer poverty and misery, they [the rulers] spend the country's money on themselves. We reckon that we have one thing with which we can save the people of Bahrain. This is it: the independence of Bahrain was voted by the majlis, which--as was recently announced--was illegal. Approval by a majlis which has no legality or official status is all illegal." He added: "Iran then has not given Bahrain independence. Also, most of the people of Bahrain wish for union with Iran.

"The clerics, of whom there are 12, had a meeting yesterday and delivered their proposals to the shaykh. If he acts, he acts; if not, they too will claim union with Iran. I too have written a letter to the shaykh of Bahrain to the effect that he must either yield to the precepts of Islam and refrain from oppressing his country, or we will pursue our claim, which is that Bahrain belongs to Iran."

Ayatollah Rohani considered it vital that there should be a purge of the Provisional Government, and said: "We have had experience, but in spite of this we have made mistakes."

"After our revolution achieved victory, these gentlemen have come and assumed charge of affairs."

Ayatollah Rohani referred to the Muslims in the Soviet Union, saying: "We have a bone to pick with the Soviet Union. The proposal I have made and am making is a logical one. It has nothing to do with politics or the system of government of that country. We didn't ask why out of a Soviet population of 270 million there are only 9 or 10 million communists. They know that themselves. We didn't ask why the Soviet Union officially interferes in Afghanistan. We only asked why, with 50 or 60 million Muslims in the Soviet Union, the centers of learning and religion are now allowed to engage in religious affairs."

Concerning the monopolists and their relation to the conflicts within the Islamic organization, Ayatollah Rohani said: "Those elements that see harm in unity, are causing provocation. They are creating two parties. In this instance, they are publicizing the mojahedin-Khalq, rightly or wrongly. Just suppose that the mojahedin are in the wrong. Well, the worst thing is that they are in the wrong, and that is all there is to it. But others should not attack them and carry them off to the guards, to be beaten up. First we should see what their crime is. They were set upon and abducted, contrary to the wishes of Ayatollah Khomeyni. I went to the committee and said it had no right to beat them up. The committee members said: "We do not do this, rest assured of this', Then suddenly I saw one of the clerics who had arrived. Both this sons were members of the mojahedin. One of them was unconscious and the other had been so badly beaten up that his shoulder blade was broken. There are elements who are creating repression, strife and division."

Concerning the views given by [Ayatollah Montazeri's son] Mohammad Montazeri in Libya, Ayatollah Rohani said: "The matter itself [using a gun to force one's way onto a plane] is more important than taking notice of what a child says, but one point that might be raised is this: since he claims relationship with high authorities, such high religious authorities should have said something at the time, but he himself is of little importance."

Ayatollah Rohani declared: "[libyan leader] Jallud has helpers in Iran. They are the helpers of the Libyan Government." He continued: "The Libyan Government and Al-Qadhdhafi wanted to tell the world that they had played a role in the Iranian revolution. Immediately following the victory of the revolution, he asked if he could come to Iran so that he might make the world believe that they had carried out the revolution. While we would have been the first to profit from it, we did not agree to his trip. He sent Jallud here. Jallud has many helpers here, helpers of the Libyan Government. He was in Iran for 10 to 15 days. We announced that we would hold Jallud hostage of [missing Shi'ite leader] Musa as-Sadr. When Al-Qadhdhafi realized we were serious, he was very upset. He later invited 450 people to the Libyan independence celebrations. They were not allowed to go. This was another blow for Al-Qadhdhafi. In despair he began to get abusive. They are to blame for the provocations.

"In the magazine ASH-SHAHID, which is published by the Libyan Government--and a very glossy and expensive magazine, it is--he resorted to abusing us. His helpers are engaged in sowing seeds of division at all levels."

Ayatollah Rohani described the powers of the provisional government thus: "Mr Bazargan is a religious man and a believer. I do not deny that all of us expect Bazargan to meet our expectations all at once. This is not possible, but there is a minimum. He could do a certain amount, but he is not doing this. For example, the airport incident [when Mohammad Montazeri left the country]. To close down an international airport for 20 hours causes great harm to our reputation. If the government wanted to advertise its inability to run the country and the fact that the country is in a state of unrest, it couldn't have chosen a better example. This action has proved that a dozen armed children can close an international airport for 20 hours.

"There is much hijacking of aircraft, but not like this. This is worse! If Bazargan had said: 'I agreed,' the matter would have ended there, but he says: 'I disagreed and ordered his arrest.' Under such conditions, since Aqaye Khomeyni says he should remain, we too yield to this, but we ask him to be a bit more decisive and put his Cabinet in order. For example, we talked about televisions; and then Aqaye Khomeyni followed the matter up by sending someone to television headquarters. This means that Khomeyni too believes that he [Bazargan] has not been able to run the government. I have heard that there are several others of whom Aqaye Khomeyni does not entertain the opinion he should.

Ayatollah Rohani stressed: "One difficulty we face is that of the differences being created. If we protest to Bazargan, then--as Aqaye Khomeyni has said--this will weaken him, and while he is in charge of the affairs of state, there will be nothing but trouble for the revolution.

Ayatollah Rohani declared: "Sa'adati must be given a public trial. There are no secret trials under Islam, and the same goes for cases of insulting and beating, if these have occurred."

He said in conclusion: "The principle of usury is against Islam, but those who used to take interest in the past are still taking it and even more than before. Mr Bazargan openly announces that the banks get so much interest....'"

INDIA

CONGRESS, JANATA-SECULAR PARTIES CONTINUE UNITY TALKS

BK201001 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Leaders of the Congress and the Janata-S parties met today at the residence of Mr Biju Patnaik to work out modalities for the formation of a coalition government. The Congress was represented by Mr C. Subramaniam, Mr Brahmananda Reddy, Mr K.C. Pant, Mr K. Unnikrishnan and Mr Hitendra Desai. The Janata-S was represented by Mr Raj Narain, Mr S.M. Mishra, Mr Karpoori Thakur, Mr Buju Patnaik, Mr Rabi Ray and Mr Madhu Limaye.

Later, talking to newsmen, Mr Raj Narain said they are continuing discussions with all like-minded parties and groups with a view to forming a secular and democratic government. The congress leaders reported to Mr Y.B. Chavan the outcome of their talks with the Janata-S leaders.

Earlier Mr Chavan also had separate talks with his party colleagues, Dr Rafiq Zakaria, Mr V.P. Vaik and Mr. O.V. Alagesan.

REGIONAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT GROUPING TOGETHER

BK201002 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The All-India Anna-DMK [All-India Anna faction of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party of Tamil Nadu], the Akali Dal [of Punjab] and the National Conference [of Kashmir] are trying to forge a common front in the wake of the latest political developments. Though holding different ideologies, these regional parties as well as groups from other states have found a common ground in getting more rights to the states.

The leader of the AIADMK group in parliament, Mr (Arvind Balapornoor), told the AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent that all the three parties have agreed to oppose the domination of Hindi. He said it will be one of the conditions on which they will extend their support to any new government to be formed at the center. The welfare of the people, especially the minorities, and emphasis on secular character are the other common grounds of approach. Besides, consultations are going on with the representatives of the Kerala Congress and the Maharashtra Gomantak Party, Mr (Balapornoor) added. He said the Tamil Nadu chief minister, Mr Ramachandran, now in New Delhi, is constantly watching the developing situation, and a final decision to support whom will be taken after a clear picture emerges.

The combined strength of the regional parties in parliament is 34. Mr (Balapornoor) hopes that the number will go up to 45.

POLITICAL SITUATION FLUID, PARTY TALKS CONTINUE

BK201616 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The political situation remains fluid with discussions continuing between the Janata-S and the Congress Party and the Janata leaders still grappling with the leadership issue. The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent says that one unexpected development of the day was the number of meetings held among leaders, giving a new turn to the political developments. These were the breadfast meeting between the Janata Party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, and the leader of the Janata-S, Mr Charan Singh; Mr Chandra Shekhar's luncheon parleys with Mr Raj Narain; and the Socialist leader, Mr Madhu Limaye's long talks with the prime minister, Mr Morarji Desai. However the nature and content of these confabulations are not available.

Mr Y.B. Chavan told newsmen in the evening that he hopes to report to the president by Sunday. The Janata-S leader Mr Raj Narain said his party will have no problem in forming a government in cooperation with other like-minded parties and groups. He reiterated that there will be no truck with the Janata Party as long as Jana Sangh and RSS [Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh] are there.

Addressing a crowded news conference, Mr Chandra Shekhar said the situation is more confusing now than before. This is because of the wrong type of ideological postures by some groups. Asked whether there is a possibility of those who have left the party coming back, Mr Chandra Shekhar said he would not rule this out. Many problems have arisen because of personal ambitions. He said a stable government without either Jana Sangh or the Congress-I is only a dream. Mr Chandra Shekhar said he is quite hopeful of the Janata Party providing a stable government to the nation again.

Reiterating his view that Mr Morarji Desai should not be pressurized on the question of leadership, Mr Chandra Shekhar said this will only create more problems. He said there is no concerted effort on the part of the Jana Sangh group to change the leader. Only a few members had issued a statement to that effect. Mr Chandra Shekhar confirmed that he has sent a reply to Mr Jayprakash Narayan but declined to disclose the contents. On the proposal of the national government, he said it is a very vague idea. It can be considered if there is some workable modality.

Mr Chandra Shekhar met the prime minister in the afternoon and apprised him of his talks with the Janata-S leaders. The Socialist leader, Mr Madhu Limaye, also met with Mr Desai for over 45 minutes.

Mr Samar Guha, MP and member of the Janata Party National Executive, said in a statement today that a coalition government formed by his party along with the Congress, Akali Dal and All-India Anna-DMK [All-India Anna faction of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam Party] can provide a cohesive and stable government at the center. With any other combination a midterm poll is inevitable. Expressing the hope that the Congress Party will join hands with the Janata to form a coalition, he said if it does not happen the Janata Party should sit in opposition rather than trying to form any kind of fragile government.

JANATA-S LEADER FILES CASE AGAINST JANATA PARTY

BK201622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 20 Jul 79 BK

[Text] In New Delhi, the Janata-S leader, Mr Raj Narain, has filed a suit before the additional district judge, Mr H.C. Goel, seeking a declaration that the Janata-S is the real Janata Party. He has urged the court to declare that the funds and assets in the Janata Party's possession belong to the Janata-S and that the defendants--the Janata Party and the party chief, Mr Chandra Shekhar--are not entitled to call themselves the Janata Party.

PRESIDENT REDDY DENIES HAVING POLITICAL AMBITIONS

BK211258 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, has appealed to the people to exercise utmost restraint in the crucial days ahead and not to make the office of the president the subject of controversy.

A press release from Rashtrapati Bhavan [president's house] says the president has been distressed at reports appearing in a section of the press insinuating that he is not a disinterested party in the current crisis facing the country, and that he has political ambitions of his own. The office of president is the highest in the service of the nation for which any Indian can aspire. A sacred trust has been reposed in the president who is an elected representative of the people in the broadest sense of that term. His oath of office enjoins on him the sacred duty which he owes to the nation, to the constitution and the people of India.

The president intends to fulfill his constitutional obligations and the responsibility cast on him by the presidential oath of office which makes the president the keeper of the national [word indistinct].

CHAVAN REPORTS FAILURE TO FORM GOVERNMENT TO REDDY

BK221247 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 21 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha Mr Y.B. Chavan has reported to the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, his failure in his efforts to form a government. Mr Chavan, who met the president for nearly 40 minutes this evening, later told newsmen that he has not suggested any other name in this regard. Mr Chavan did not reply when he was specifically asked whether he has recommended Mr Charan Singh's name.

Replying to another question whether the Congress is extending its support to the Janata-S, Mr Chavan replied that he had not come to discuss that with the president.

SINGH EMERGES AS CONSENSUS LEADER, CHAVAN TO WITHDRAW

BK211614 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 21 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The Congress working committee has decided to support Mr Charan Singh as the concensus leader of a new group being constituted to make a bid for forming the government at the center. The AICC [All-India Congress Committee] general secretary, Mr Mohammed Shafi Qureshi, said Mr Chavan will inform the president tomorrow that he will not be able to form the government and that his party has decided to support the candidature of Mr Charan Singh for prime ministership.

Briefing newsmen after the working committee meeting, the Congress president, Mr Swaran Singh, said it is premature at this stage to say whether his party will participate in the government or only support it from outside. He declined to say whether the Congress-I will be a member of the new group. He mentioned only the Congress, the Janata-S and the leftist parties when asked to give details of the parties constituting the new group. At the present stage all that is necessary is to indicate the strength of this group, he added.

Mr Swaran Singh said after the receipt of the letter from the president inviting Mr Chavan to form a government there have been wide-ranging discussions among the representatives of various political parties. There were intensive talks between the Congress and the Janata-S leaders. As a result of these discussions, a situation has arisen which necessitated the convening of the meetings of the Congress parliamentary board and the working committee. The board, which met this morning, unanimously decided to support the group which has emerged and is being constituted to make a bid to form a government committed to secular and progressive policies.

This decision was unanimously approved by the working committee later in the evening. About the leadership of the group, a concensus in favor of Mr Charan Singh has emerged as a result of contacts and soundings among various parties. The Congress Party has decided to go along with this. After the working committee meeting Mr Swaran Singh personally conveyed the party's decision to the Janata-S leader. According to an agency report Mr Charan Singh will write to the president tonight that he is in a position to form a viable and stable government.

Soon after Congress leaders had apprised Mr Charan Singh of the decision of the working committee, the Janata-S leader, Mr Raj Narain, told newsmen that his mission is going to be fulfilled. A close associate of Mr Charan Singh, Mr R.K. Amin, MP, said the inevitable is happening. Three leaders of the Janata-S, Mr Raj Narain, Mr S.N. Mishra and Mr R.K. Amin called on President Sanjiva Reddy earlier this evening. They were with the president for over half an hour.

The Karnata chief minister, Mr Devraj Urs, has described the decision of the Congress Party to support Mr Charan Singh as a step in the right direction. He said in Bangalore this evening that he welcomes the decision.

SINGH REPORTEDLY TELLS REDDY HE CAN FORM GOVERNMENT

BK221038 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1000 GMT 22 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The former deputy prime minister and leader of the Janata-Secular--breakway group of the Janata Party--is reported to have told the president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, that he is prepared to form a stable government.

According to agency reports, Mr Charan Singh sent a letter to the president late last night. He is understood to have pointed out that he had the required majority and the Congress-Janata-S alliance is ready to face the lower house of parliament.

As already reported, the Congress Party led by Mr Swaran Singh yesterday decided to support Mr Charan Singh as a concensus leader of the new group being constituted to make a bid for forming a government.

RAM DECIDES NOT TO CONTEST JANATA LEADERSHIP

BK221633 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 22 Jul 79 BK

[Text] With Mr Chavan reporting his failure to form a government and Mr Charan Singh staking his claim to provide a stable ministry today's political developments were climaxed with Mr Jagjivan Ram declaring that he will not come in the way of Mr Morarji Desai forming a new government.

The AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent says that with Mr Jagjivan Ram's declaration the leadership issue in the Janata Parliamentary Party seems to have been settled leaving Mr Morarji Desai as the head of the largest single party in the Lok Sabha. Mr Jagjivan Ram's clarification on the leadership issue came after meeting Mr Morarji Desai just before the meeting of the executive of the Janata Parliamentary Party. After their meeting Mr Jagjivan Ram declared: Mr Morarji Desai and I are together; the Janata Party will remain united. This was preceeded by telephone consultations in a series of meetings which the Janata Party leaders had with Mr Desai, Mr Jagjivan Ram and Mr L.K. Advani.

Later, talking to newsmen at his residence Mr Jagjivan Ram said as a member of the party his support is always for Mr Desai.

Asked if the leadership issue figured at today's meeting with Mr Desai, he said it was not discussed at all. Their meeting took place at the insistence of Mr Desai. Asked if Mr Desai will be able to muster enough support from outside to form a government Mr Jagjivan Ram said it is for the prime minister to say. Will the members who have left the party come back? asked a newsman. Mr Jagjivan Ram replied there is no change of the programs and policies of the Janata Party, neither is there any qualitative change on the personality issue. It is for those who have left the party for these reasons to decide whether to come back or not.

The Janata Parliamentary Party executive which met for half an hour after the meeting between Mr Jagjivan Ram and Mr Desai decided to have another tomorrow morning. Mr Desai announced that since the party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, is away at Madras the meeting will be held tomorrow.

The general secretary of the parliamentary party executive which met for half an hour after the meeting between Mr Jagjivan Ram and Mr Desai decided to have another tomorrow morning. Mr Desai announced that since the party president, Mr Chandra Shekhar, is away at Madras the meeting will be held tomorrow.

The general secretary of the parliamentary party, Dr Murli Manohar Joshi, later told newsmen that the leadership issue did not figure at the executive committee meeting. He claimed that the party is now in a position to form a government and remain united.

REDDY ASKS DESAI, SINGH TO PROVE MAJORITY CLAIMS

BK230914 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The president, Mr Sanjiva Reddy, has written to both Mr Morarji Desai and Mr Charan Singh to substantiate their claim that they are in the position to form a stable government. Letters to this effect have been sent from Rashtrapati Bhavan [presidential residence].

AIR [All-India Radio] correspondent says the president has taken the step so that he may be in the position to determine who among the two leaders is in a better position to form a stable government. The two leaders have been asked to furnish the list of members of Lok Sabha supporting them.

Earlier today the Congress working committee decided to recognize Mr Charan Singh as the leader of the new alliance between the Congress and the Janata-S, while Mr Desai and Mr Jagjivan Ram agreed to jointly explore the possibility of forming a government.

BAHUGUNA, LIMAYE JOIN JANATA-S AS ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

BK230946 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The former minister for petroleum and chemicals, Mr H.N. Bahuguna has become an associate member of the Janata-S. A party spokesman said his ten followers have also joined with him. According to him, Mr Madhu Limaye has also agreed to be associate member of the party along with his 13 followers.

SUPREME COURT RULES ON MRS GANDHI, SPECIAL COURTS

BK200957 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 20 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpt] The Supreme Court today stayed the operation of the Calcutta High Court order restraining the union government from instituting any fresh case in the special courts against Mrs Indira Gandhi and the special courts from proceeding with pending cases. Mr Justice (Tekwalia) and Mr Justice Sen gave the order while granting the government special leave to appeal against the high court order.